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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Finance Bill as Passed by the House.

Failure of the Measure Affecting Pittsburgh Select Council.

The House Refuses to Reduce Legislative Salaries.

Bill for Taxation of Oil Derricks, &c.

Industrial Schools for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., February 8, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., the Lieutenant Governor in the chair. A large number of petitions were presented and properly referred.

Reports of Committees—Mr. Lawrence, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, presented a minority report.

By Mr. Rutan—Bill authorizing the Commissioners of the several counties of the State to fix the compensation for light, rent and fuel for election districts in their respective counties.

Bills Introduced—Mr. Strang—Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to advise a plan or plans for the government of the cities of the Commonwealth.

Also an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of commercial companies, and also of companies to receive and execute trusts.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny—Asking an appropriation for the propagation of fish in the Delaware, and for the exhibition of fish at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Mr. Jones—Act establishing industrial or technical schools in cities of the first and second classes. Section 1 provides that the School Department may accept land in fee for the erection of technical schools. The Governor shall appoint thirteen trustees. One hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the purpose of erecting buildings and furnishing such schools.

Mr. Strang—Act to provide for changing the location of the principal offices of certain corporations, with the assent of one-quarter of the holders of the capital stock.

Mr. Shimer—Act relative to the valuation of real estate for purposes of taxation.

Mr. Lawrence—Act to repeal so much of the act to authorize railroad corporations to secure the payment of their bonds and obligations by mortgage upon their property, rights and franchises, as may be necessary to relieve narrow gauge railroads of fifty miles or less in length and with a subscribed capital stock of less than $500,000.

Bills on Third Reading—Act regulating passenger fares and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length. Passed.

Act to enable citizens of the United States to hold and convey titles which had been held by aliens and corporations not authorized by law to hold the same. Passed.

Act conferring equity jurisdiction upon Courts of Common Pleas in all cases of mortgages of property and franchises by railroad, canal or navigation companies. Passed.

Act relating to landlords and tenants of dwelling houses belonging to owners or operators of coal mines. Postponed.

Act for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep and swine running at large in the various townships of the Commonwealth, when a majority of voters thereof shall so decide. Defeated.

Supplementary act designating the several classes of contested elections in the Commonwealth and providing for the trial thereof; providing for the payment of costs in contested elections when the Court decides that the complaint is not without probable cause. Passed.

Act relating to costs in criminal cases. Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Supplementary to the act relative to burial grounds and cemeteries situated in incorporated boroughs; changing the title of said act and authorizing the court to make the orders and decrees required by the act and enforce the same by process. Passed.

Act relating to the payment of licenses for hotels, inns, taverns, eating-houses and restaurants. Recommitted to the Finance Committee.

H. L. Snyder, of Osceola, Clearfield county, was nominated by the Governor as a notary public.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.

Mr. Lusk, from the Committee on Ways and Means, on leave, reported, with affirmative recommendation, an act to impose a tax on derricks, oil tanks, &c., for county purposes.

Bills on Third Reading—Act to provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads. Postponed for the present.

Act relative to damages on mesne profits. Passed.

Supplementary to the act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in any of the several counties of the Commonwealth. Amended to make its provisions apply only to detectives appointed under the act of 1874, to which this is a supplement. It was then laid over under the rule.

Act empowering camp meeting associations to employ a police force. Passed.

Act providing for the entry of satisfaction of judgments which have been fully paid by defendants. Passed.

Act fixing the number, duties and compensation of officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, cutting down all salaries. Defeated—yeas 72, nays 79.

Mr. Christy then moved that the House reconsider the vote just taken, by which this bill was defeated, which was not agreed to, thus disposing of the matter finally.

Bills on Second Reading—Act empowering Councils of cities of the Commonwealth to prescribe by ordinance the salary to be paid out of the City Treasury to the Mayor, Controller, Treasurer and all other officers and employees of said cities respectively, in lieu of all fees, fines and costs; the manner in which said salaries shall be paid; and directing all fees, fines and costs to be paid into the City Treasury. Passed.

Act regulating the publication of accounts and financial statements of school boards. Laid over.

Mr. Talley called up the report of the Conference Committee on the Finance bill.

Mr. Lusk moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Spicer submitted his objection to the report at length.

The report was adopted and the bill passed—yeas 152, nays 19.

The bill as passed is as follows:

An act supplementary to the act entitled, "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the sinking fund shall consist of the proceeds of the sale of the public works or any part thereof, income or proceeds of the sale of any stocks owned by the Commonwealth, and two-thirds of all the tax on the capital stock of all corporations of this Commonwealth. The general revenue fund shall consist of one-third of all the taxes on the capital stock of corporations and all other revenues of the Commonwealth: *Provided, however*, That for the fiscal year ending November thirtieth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, two-thirds of the amount derived from the tax on the capital stock on corporations shall be paid into the general revenue fund, and the remaining one-third into the sinking fund: *Provided*, That this act shall not be so construed as to authorize the use or application of any moneys which under existing laws have already been paid into the sinking fund, otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection.

SEC. 2. That the State Treasurer shall, on the first business day of each month, render a statement of account to the Auditor General, giving in detail the different sums which go to make up the grand total of the amount on that day in the State Treasury, belonging exclusively to the sinking fund; such statement shall include the names of banks, corporations, firms or individuals with whom the moneys of said fund are deposited, with the various amounts of such deposits, the securities held by the State for the safe keeping of the same, and the rate of interest or other consideration, if any, received by the State on such deposits; and shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the State Treasurer, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the Auditor General's office, and shall be open for the inspection of the Governor, heads of departments, members of the Legislature, or any citizen of the State desiring to inspect the same; and each bank, corporation, firm or individual with whom such moneys are deposited shall render, on the first business day of each month, an account to the Auditor General, corresponding to that of the State Treasurer, giving the amount of such moneys deposited during the month, the amount then on deposit, the rate of interest, if any, paid on such deposit and the security held by the State for the keeping of such moneys.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to render a statement to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the first business day of January, April, July and October, in each and every year, giving the balance remaining in the sinking fund in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on the public debt, whereupon the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall authorize the purchase by the fiscal agent of the Commonwealth of the loans of the Commonwealth next maturing at their market rates, *Provided*, Such purchase can be made for the best interests of the Commonwealth: *Provided further*, That all such investments shall immediately be cancelled by said agent, and the certificate of the same forwarded to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in like manner as if the said loan had been redeemed by the State.

SEC. 4. The State Treasurer shall, in his monthly report to the Auditor General, take credit for the amount of such purchases made by the said fiscal agent, and shall also give the rate and amount of premium, if any, paid for such purchases.

SEC. 5. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The House then adjourned.

The Local Judiciary Committee will return to the House to-morrow, with a negative recommendation, the act regulating the representation and election of members of Select Council of the several wards of cities of the second class of the Commonwealth. This virtually kills the bill. It would now require a two-thirds vote to pass it in the House, which insures its defeat and will leave the representation of the Select Council of Pittsburgh the same as at present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DR. KENEALLY ABOUT AGAIN.

LONDON, February 8.—Some excitement was caused around Trafalgar square by the attempt of Magna Chartists to escort Dr. Keneally to Westminster, this being frustrated by the police.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—FULL TEXT OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 8.—The Queen opened Parliament soon after noon to-day, but did not read her speech in person. Her Majesty did not go in state. Although the weather was dull and cold, thousands of people lined the streets through which the Queen and attendants passed. By command of the Queen the usual ringing of bells of Westminster Abbey and St. Margaret's Church, were omitted, in consequence of the illness of Lady Augusta Stanley. The Princess of Wales, Duchess of Edinburgh, Marchioness of Lorne and Princess Beatrice accompanied the Queen. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cairns, read the Queen's speech, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

My relations with all foreign powers continue of a cordial character.

The insurrectionary movement which, during the last six months, has been maintained in the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and which the troops of the Sultan, up to the present time, have been unable to repress, has excited the attention and interest of the great European Powers. I have considered it my duty not to stand aloof from the efforts now being made by allied and friendly Governments to bring about the pacification of the disturbed districts, and I have accordingly, while respecting the independence of the Porte, joined in urging on the Sultan the expediency of adopting such measures of administrative reform as may remove all reasonable causes of discontent on the part of his Christian subjects.

I have agreed to purchase, subject to your sanction, the shares which belonged to the Khedive of Egypt in the Suez Canal, and I rely with confidence upon your enabling me to complete the transaction, in which the public interests are deeply involved.

The representations which I addressed to the Chinese Government as to the attack made in the course of the last year on an expedition sent from Burmah to the Western provinces of China, have been received in a friendly spirit. The circumstances of that lamentable outrage are now the subject of an inquiry, in which I have thought right to request that a member of my diplomatic service should take part. I await the result of this inquiry in the firm conviction that it will be so conducted as to lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders.

The papers on all the above subjects will be laid before you.

I am deeply thankful for the uninterrupted health which my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has enjoyed during his journey through India; and the hearty affection with which he has been received by my Indian subjects of all classes and races, assures me that they are happy under my rule and loyal to my throne. At the time that the direct government of my Indian Empire was transferred to the Crown, no formal addition was made to the style and titles of the sovereign. I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity for supplying this omission, and a bill upon the subject will be presented to you.

The humane and enlightened policy constantly pursued by this country in putting an end to slavery within her own dependencies and in suppressing the slave trade throughout the world, makes it important that the action of the British national ships in the territorial waters of foreign States should be in harmony with these great principles. I have therefore given directions for the issue of a royal commission to inquire into all treaty engagements and other international obligations bearing upon this subject, and all instructions from time to time issued to my naval officers, with the view to ascertain whether any steps ought to be taken to secure for my ships and their commanders abroad greater power for the maintenance of the right of personal liberty. A bill will be laid before you for punishing slave-traders who are subjects of native Indian princes.

The affairs of my colonial empire, the general prosperity of which has continued to advance, have received a large share of my attention. Papers of importance and interest will soon be in your hands, showing the proceedings with respect to a conference of the South African colonies and States.

The murder of a high officer of the Straits settlement, while acting in a neighboring Malay State, and the disorders ensuing on that outrage, have demanded the interference of my troops. I trust that the operations which were energetically conducted, though not without the loss of some valuable lives, have restored order and re-established the just influence and authority of this country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the estimates for the year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

My Lords and Gentlemen, bills for regulating an ultimate tribunal of appeal for the United Kingdom and for the amendment of the merchant shipping laws, will be immediately submitted to you. Legislation will be proposed relating to the universities and primary education. Your attention will be called also to a measure for promoting economy and efficiency in the management of prisons, and at the same time effecting the relief of local burthens. Other important measures, as the time of the session permits, will be introduced to your notice, and I pray that your deliberations may, under the Divine blessing, result in the happiness and contentment of my people.

Soon after the reading of the Queen's speech had been concluded, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced a resolution for next Monday to cover the purchase of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares.

Mr. Goschen, member for the City of London, gave notice that he will ask the First Lord of the Admiralty, on Thursday next, when he intends to submit papers relating to the loss of Her Majesty's steamship Vanguard.

Mr. Plimsoll will to-morrow introduce an amended Shipping bill.

The Government has given notice of Marine Insurance and Merchant Shipping bills for Thursday.

The debate on the address in answer to the Queen's speech, has opened. The attendance is very full, all the leading members being present.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the address, the Marquis of Hartington, the Liberal leader, said, in reference to the Fugitive Slave circulars issued by the Admiralty, that although the country did not want its ships to be made asylums for the destitute, the discretion of their commanders should not be interfered with. He trusted the present circular would be suspended, pending the result of the inquiry to be made by a royal commission. He was not disposed to raise objections to the preliminary steps taken by the Government in regard to the Eastern question. Her Majesty's ministers had doubtless done their best to maintain the integrity of the Turks; nevertheless, he thought the policy indicated by Palmerston had been acted upon. The House, however, would await the production of the papers before pronouncing any definite opinion. He urged the Government to explain the purchase of the Suez Canal shares speedily. He thought that it would have been better if the advice of Parliament had first been taken, and questioned the soundness of the purchase commercially and politically. He wished to know how it could secure an uninterrupted passage to India, for he apprehended in case of war the Khedive would at once close the canal. He desired an explanation given of Cave's mission to Egypt.

Mr. Disraeli spoke in reply. On the subject of the Fugitive Slave circulars, he said it was the strong desire and intention of the Government to discourage and abolish slavery wherever possible. He contended that the Government had given an earnest of this desire by what they had already done in Africa. He admitted his responsibility for the first circular, though he never saw it. He did not defend it for a moment. Its recall had satisfied the country and he would not dwell upon it further. The second circular was, however, prepared by the Lord High Chancellor, and contained an accurate definition of the law. The circular was rendered necessary by the acts of English officers on foreign coasts entailing legal actions and the payment of compensation by the Government. He deprecated the suggestion that the Government should have issued the instructions secretly. The royal commission would not only inquire into the present state of the law, but also see where it is advisable to alter it, and how, by negotiation, an alteration could be effected.

The inquiry would be free and open with reference to Herzegovina. Mr. Disraeli declares that the Government could not have acted otherwise than it did. A refusal to recommend the Porte to give favorable consideration to the Austrian proposals would have placed England in an undesirable state of isolation. If England had refused to agree to the note, the Sultan would necessarily at once have rejected it. Then England would have been in the unpleasant position which would have followed if further questions had arisen as to whether we should support the Sultan in resistance to the other Powers. If England had proposed a conference, its only course would probably have been to adopt the very suggestions contained in the Austrian note. If the present proposals should not prove successful in settling the complication, England would be as free as to the future as she was before the Austrian note was written.

Mr. Disraeli then turned to the subject of the Suez Canal shares purchase. He denied that the Government had said anything about the Eastern question in connection with the matter. He reminded the House that important questions affecting the canal had been the subject of an international conference during the existence of the last Government. He stated that when the Government was first offered the Khedive's shares, they replied that they were disposed to assist the Khedive, but not to purchase the shares outright. The Khedive replied that he would, if possible, keep the shares. The news then suddenly came that a French society was willing to purchase the shares for nearly four millions sterling, but under conditions. The Khedive, according to a promise he had made, offered England the refusal of the shares. It was not a matter to hesitate over. In November, 1875, the French Ambassador asked Lord Derby whether he thought England would tolerate the purchase of the shares by a French company. Lord Derby replied that he did not think the English people would view with satisfaction the possession of all the canal shares by the French. After the transaction was completed the French Ambassador asked why England had bought the shares. The reply made was the same as before.

In regard to Cave's mission to Egypt the Premier only felt permitted to say that it was expected to produce results which gave every prospect that English interests would be adequately represented in the management of the canal. The Khedive's shares, he added, were purchased in time of peace. He considered that the purchase gave additional security to freedom of intercourse with India. He declined to enter upon an explanation as to what England would do in time of war. England had a large force in the Mediterranean and strongholds which she would never relinquish. Her policy then was not aggressive. He was confident the purchase of the canal shares would command the approval of the country, as it tended to maintain the integrity of the Empire. Mr. Disraeli, on concluding his speech, was much cheered.

Mr. Gladstone followed. He expressed a general approval of the Government's declining the policy of abstention in regard to Herzegovina.

Several Home Rule members spoke. They complained that the Government neglected the interests of Ireland and asked for the release of the Fenian convicts.

The address was agreed to.

Spain.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE NORTH.

LONDON, February 8.—The Carlist Committee in this city have published intelligence from Hendaye, dated yesterday (Monday), that a great battle was begun Saturday between the Carlist and Alfonsist main bodies. Saturday afternoon, when this intelligence was dispatched from the field, the battle was progressing. The Carlists losses were inconsiderable, and they held all their positions. The troops were showing great confidence and enthusiasm.

BISCAY AND ALAVA IN THE HANDS OF ALFONSISTS.

MADRID, February 8.—The Royalists are now complete masters of the provinces of Biscay and Alava.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 8.—Steamship Rotterdam, from New York, for Rotterdam, has put into Gravesend and is coaling.

LONDON, February 8.—Steamships Nova Scotian, from Baltimore, and Republic, from New York, arrived out.

LARNE, February 8.—Steamship State of Pennsylvania, from New York, arrived.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1876.

CHURCH OFFICIAL ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

Perrin H. Sumner has been arrested in Brooklyn, charged with forgeries in California amounting to over $200,000. He was an official in a Baptist church, and covered his transactions with his professed piety. Rev. Mr. Parshall, pastor of the church, learned of some of Sumner's transactions, and at once the latter plotted to ruin him by accusing him of adultery, which led to Parshall leaving his pulpit.

FAILURE OF DALE BROTHERS.

The failure of Dale Brothers, dealers in flannels and woolens, of Boston and 70 and 72 Worth street, this city, is made public. The liabilities are placed at over one million dollars, but the assets are said to be double that amounted.

MOODY AND SANKEY MEETING.

The large hall of the Hippodrome was filled to the doors to-night, on the occasion of the second revival meeting of Moody and Sankey. Mr. Moody took for the subject of his discourse the account of the man sick with the palsy, which he illustrated with many affecting incidents. After this, followed an earnest supplication that God would do strange things in this city, and that streams of salvation would flow out from it to all the country. A second meeting of prayer was then held. A young men's prayer meeting will be held on Thursday night, in the smaller hall.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON GRAND STREET—LOSS THREE MILLIONS—THREE FIREMEN KILLED.

A fire broke out at 6:30 this evening, at 125 Grand street, which proved the most destructive for years. The fire burnt through the entire block bounded by Grand, Howard, Broadway and Crosby streets, altogether about thirty buildings. The total loss is estimated at four and a half millions. One firm, Cashen, Brunderet & Co., lace dealers, estimate their loss at a million and a half. Five buildings on Broadway were saved, and all on Grand street, except No. 125, where the fire broke out. Two firemen, David Clute, a foreman, and John H. Bush, assistant, were killed and several others injured by falling walls. At one time it was feared the heart of the city would burn. There were great crowds and much excitement. The fire was completely under control by half-past ten.

The following is as correct a list of the buildings destroyed and losses caused as could be obtained to-night:

Nos. 444 and 446 Broadway, belonging to Lescher Whiteman—Loss on stock about $250,000. The second floor was occupied by Luideker, Wattrous & Boynton, fancy goods; loss on stock $150,000. Third floor, William Smith & Co., gentlemen's furnishing goods; loss $200,000. Fourth floor, Seidenbock, Schwabb & Co., manufacturers; loss $50,000. Fifth floor, Peak, Bramer & Co., loss $75,000.

Numbers 448 and 450—First floor, Calline, Brunderette & Co., clothing; loss $300,000. Same floor, M. Solomon, clothing; loss $50,000. Second floor, A. G. Cushing; loss $100,000. Third and fourth floors, Hohenthal, Whitehead & Co., clothing; loss $300,000. Fifth floor, Simson, loss $30,000.

Number 452—First floor, Powers, Gaston & Co., shoes; loss $75,000. Second floor, Phelps & Cresdell, Smith and Charles Arms, all jewelers; loss $30,000. Third and fourth floors, George E. Shortridge & Co., clothing; loss $200,000.

Continental Hotel—Charles Meredith; loss $75,000. The numbers of Grand street were as follows:

No. 125—Pattulo House, Fenigan & Smith; loss $10,000. Second floor, Brizamski, furs; loss $5,000.

No. 127—Wm. Keyer & Co., silks; loss $30,000. Second floor, Silverstone, $20,000.

No. 129—Kauffman & Bros., segars, and Tutrell & Beyer, importers of cloth; loss not ascertained.

The total loss of stock is not far from $2,000,000, and the loss on buildings will add another million to this sum. The fire was the most destructive in this city for fifteen years. Its origin is not ascertained. Three firemen were killed and four seriously injured by falling walls.

BOWEN'S CHILDISH ANSWER—NO ATTEMPT TO PROVE HIS CHARGES.

The Examining Committee of Plymouth Church met to-night for the purpose of affording Henry C. Bowen an opportunity of sustaining the allegations contained in his reply to S. V. White against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Bowen sent in a communication stating that he believed he had made a full and complete answer to Mr. White's grievances. If, however, the committee thought otherwise, he would give the matter further attention. He requested that Mr. White give him, in writing, the exact questions he wished answered. The committee considered the reply of Mr. Bowen evasive and unsatisfactory, and have cited him to appear Thursday evening next and present a reply to Mr. White's grievances and produce proof of the charges made by him (Bowen). It is said that if Bowen does not give a satisfactory reply at the next session of the Committee, his case will be presented to the church.

The steamers State of Virginia, from Glasgow, and Columbus, from Hull, have arrived at New York; and the Batavia, from Liverpool, at Boston.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

House Committee on Appropriations.

Democratic Opposition to Its Absurd Reductions.

Passage by House of Bill Repealing Bankrupt Act.

Pinchback's Senatorial Chances—Edmunds Will Oppose His Admission.

Two Tainted Characters Find Shelter Among the House Officials.

Centennial Bill to Come Up in Senate To-Day.

The President's Son Appointed His Private Secretary ad Interim.

Proposed Abolition of Office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1876.

Proposed Reduction of Appropriations.

The Democratic party in the House begin to show signs of weakening on the ill-considered reductions proposed by the Committee on Appropriations. This was shown by Wood and Hewitt, of New York, to-day, both of whom were very emphatic in their declarations that the tendency would inevitably be to give other nations advantage over the United States diplomatically and commercially.

Transportation of Animals.

The House Committee on Agriculture, in considering the transportation of animals, do not see that the patent cars recommended by Colonel Thomas A. Scott would obviate the evils complained of. The railroad men oppose frequent removals from the cars, on account of the expense of handling them.

Repeal of Bankrupt Act.

The passage to-day by the House of a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act, to take effect January 1, 1877, occasioned surprise. The repeal is absolute, except that all suits and proceedings now pending, wherein an adjudication of bankruptcy has been made, shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are continued in force for the purpose of closing up suit.

Pinchback's Chances.

The friends of Pinchback claim thirty-eight votes for his admission and thirty-four against. Senator Edwards, when the discussion is resumed, will speak against the admission, which occasions considerable consternation in the Pinchback camp. It is feared that the effect of this speech may be to change the results.

Two House Clerks.

Two of the clerks dismissed from the Postoffice Department on account of complicity in the Hines frauds, have been appointed to office under the House.

The Centennial Bill in the Senate.

A canvass of the Senate shows forty-five votes for the Centennial appropriation. Senator Edmunds, who had doubts as to its constitutionality, after mature deliberation, has satisfied his conscience and has expressed his intention not to obstruct the passage of the bill. It is possible that he will vote for it. Senators Cameron and Wallace will both speak on the question, if occasion requires.

The President's Private Secretary.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., second son of the President, is acting as Secretary to the President, pending the absence of the Secretary as a witness in the Babcock trial. Mr. Grant is a graduate of Harvard and about twenty-two years of age.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

There is a disposition by the Ways and Means Committee to report against the Hawaiian treaty.

Proposed Abolition of Supervisors of Internal Revenue.

In the Committee on Appropriations to-day, the question was asked of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to the practicability of dispensing with the ten supervisors of internal revenue. It was shown that they cost last year upwards of $130,000, and were of little or no service. The Commissioner admitted that if they were abolished and the internal revenue agents raised to fifty, he would collect more revenue than at present. He also showed that they had obstructed the efficiency of the service, that they were largely instrumental in insuring the success of the whisky frauds, that as a rule they were men of very ordinary ability and that their abolition would relieve the service of political pressure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1876.

MARRIAGE OF SENATOR CHRISTIANCY.

Senator Christiancy was married this morning to Miss Lillie Lugerbeel, lately clerk in the Treasury Department. Senator Ferry, his colleague, officiated as groomsman. Senator Christiancy is, according to the Congressional Directory, nearly sixty-four years of age. The bride is represented to be nineteen.

THE DEMOCRATIC FINANCIAL POLICY.

The adjourned meeting of the Democratic Congressional Caucus, which was to have been held to-night, was to-day postponed till Thursday, owing to the sickness of Representative Lamar. It will be recollected that, at the meeting a week ago, Representative Landers introduced for discussion his House bill to repeal the act providing for the resumption of specie payment, and that Representative Payne offered, as a substitute, his House bill providing for a gradual resumption of specie payment. These propositions being antagonistic, some Democratic members are desirous of avoiding a vote upon them in caucus, nor caring to commit themselves at present to any financial policy. They therefore predict that the propositions will not be directly voted upon, but referred to the Committee of Consultation.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, February 8.—In the Senate, this afternoon, bills were introduced to provide for the taxation of dogs; to establish county boards for the examination in pharmacy of persons proposing to engage in the business of selling drugs.

In the House, bills were introduced to abolish the office of State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs and the transfer of his duties to the Secretary of State; To require gas companies to accompany their monthly bills for gas with affidavits from the party examining the meter that the amount of gas charged has actually passed the meter, that the meter is in good condition and accurate, and that the gas is at least of twelve candle power.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

A boy named Herman Gerger was drowned on Monday, while skating in Wood's Park, Cincinnati.

The steamer Rotterdam, on which the forger Winslow is supposed to be, has put into Gravesend for coal.

James Stephens, the well-known Fenian "Head Center," is not dead, as reported, but is living in Paris, in good health.

Count von Arnim has sent a medical certificate to his agent at Berlin as proof that ill-health prevents his return to Germany.

There are no tidings of Frank Gilmore, the engineer who has been missing several days from the Illinois Central depot at Cairo, and it is supposed he was drowned in the Ohio.

Mr. H. N. F. Lewis, of Chicago, editor of the *Western Rural*, has brought suit against Mr. Milton George and others, at the instigation of whom he was recently confined in the county jail. He claims $25,000 damages.

Captain Eads has received a dispatch from Col. Andrews, the contractor for jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, announcing thirteen feet of water through the crest of the bar at the South Pass, being an increase of three feet in the past eight days. Seven feet additional of water will entitle Captain Eads to the first payment, by the terms of his grant from Congress.

The following officers are declared elected as the Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of Ohio: Great Sachem, W. R. Hazlett, of Zanesville; Senior Sagamore, J. W. Underhill, of Van Werz; Junior Sagamore, T. E. Peckingpough, of Wooster; Chief of Records, Louis S. Sarose, of Dayton; Keeper of Wampum, George A. Peters, of Cincinnati; Great Prophet, Pasen Cootes, of Cincinnati; Representative, Joseph Dowdoll, of Columbus. These officers will be installed at Steubenville, May 16.

WHISKY FRAUDS.

BABCOCK'S TRIAL BEGUN—JURY SWORN—OPENING SPEECH OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—The United States Circuit Court opened promptly at ten o'clock this morning, and without any delay the selection of a jury in the Babcock case was proceeded with. The jurors were examined very briefly by the prosecution. The defense made no examination whatever of most of the jurors, but three or four were put through a rigid inquiry. James Milton, of Marion county, was excused for cause, he admitting that the finding of an indictment against a party left a bad impression upon his mind, which would probably require proof to remove. Both sides exhausted all their peremptory challenges, three each, and the jury was finally sworn in at 11:45, composed of the following:

R. N. Blackwood, Lewis county.
Matt. Wodruff, Clarke county.
W. E. Wilson, Lewis county.
Ezra Johnson, Lewis county.
B. F. Snyder, Knox county.
J. M. Keathley, St. Charles county.
Edward B. F. May, Franklin county.
W. Blakeley, Adair county.
D. W. Taintor, Gasconade county.
Wm. S. Jewett, Jefferson county.
W. T. Jackson, Marion county.
Harvey Lessona, Lewis county.

The District Attorney announced that no more whisky cases would come before the court at this special term, and all the jurors outside of this trial panel were discharged.

The District Attorney then addressed the jury, opening the case for the prosecution.

He repeated the history of the conspiracy which was organized here in 1871, stating that it involved all the distilleries and rectifiers and Government officers and employees here, and had its ramifications even in Washington. He cited several dispatches alleged to have passed between Joyce, McDonald, Avery and Babcock, to show that the two latter persons were engaged in the conspiracy and corresponded with the conspirators. The dispatches between Joyce and Babcock, touching the appointment of Col. Constantine Maguire as Collector of Internal Revenue, after the death of Charles W. Ford, were cited, and Colonel Dyer stated that it would be proved that from that time on the defendant furnished information to the ring here. The department was thwarted in all its efforts to get an investigation that would reveal the frauds, for the reason that all the revenue agents sent here to examine affairs, were either bought up on their arrival, or advices had been received here of their contemplated visits and the opportunity thus given the distillers to straighten up and show regular work. Mr. Dyer claimed that it would be clearly shown that Babcock not only had full knowledge of the existence of the frauds which were carried on, but that he aided the conspirators in their work and received money directly from Joyce, who mailed it to him. Babcock and Avery were the two men at Washington who kept the ring posted. Even after the indictment of General John McDonald, Babcock, it would be proved, was in secret correspondence with him. The evidence would in a measure be circumstantial, but there would not be a link missing in the chain.

Joseph M. Fitzroy was then put on the witness stand for the prosecution. After testifying to his position in the revenue service, &c., he was asked by District Attorney Dyer, who conducted the examination, to state what he knew about C. G. Megrue, his operations here in 1871, &c.

Judge Krum objected, on the ground of hearsay, and because the indictment charged the defendant with conspiring to defraud the Government of seventy cents tax on certain proof spirits, whereas, in 1871, there was a tax of only fifty cents on proof spirits.

The Court held the point under advisement and allowed the witness to proceed but he was shortly withdrawn, and Mr. Thompson called to the stand. He gave the history of his connection with the ring, explained how he made crooked whisky, &c., &c., all of which has been stated numerous times before. During the examination of this witness, the defense objected to all questions not directly relevant to the indictment against the defendant, but Judge Dillon ruled that testimony to establish the existence of a conspiracy may be given, and the witness gave a tolerable full account of the ring and its operations.

Fitzroy was then recalled, and Colonel Dyer asked him if Megrue ever paid him any money.

Mr. Storrs objected to anything pertaining to what he called "the Megrue conspiracy." He said that Thompson testified that it ended in 1872, and the prosecution in opening stated the same thing.

A long argument ensued, during which Colonel Broadhead said the theory is there was a conspiracy formed in 1871, embracing the Supervisor, Collector, a special revenue agent and others; that they went on making illicit spirits to the close of 1872, when there was a suspension; then, in 1873, the same parties went on again and made more illicit whisky. It was not necessary that they should meet in a room and lay their plans; it was a continuation of the same plan, the same division, &c. There was no formal understanding; they all knew what they were to do.

Judge Porter interrupted Col. Broadhead and stated that counsel did not meet the question fairly. The question was, whether the prosecution intended to connect the defendant with the conspiracy of 1871. We have it openly avowed in the deliberate argument by the Government that there was a conspiracy in 1871, which ended in 1872. The same counsel calls to the stand a witness who says it was closed in November, 1872. The man who organized it left it and went away, and the effort is to connect the defendant with it. We submit that they cannot resort to such means to prove the connection of the defendant with this conspiracy.

Col. Broadhead replied that the prosecution didn't admit that there was a conspiracy commencing in 1871 and ending in 1872. It was continuous from 1871 to 1875, when the strong arm of the Government stopped it. May we not establish the fact that Megrue was only an officer of the ring, and was discharged when he went out and some one else put in his place? We don't claim that the defendant was connected with the conspiracy in 1871.

Judge Porter was glad the gentleman so frankly declared that General Babcock was not connected with the Megrue conspiracy; but is it fair for the Government to turn an indictment, charging intention to make illicit spirits in 1874, into an excuse to go back to a conspiracy with which it is admitted he had no connection, in order to convict him?

The Court said: "As we understand it, the inquiry of the witness is as to what took place in 1872, and it is objected to on the ground that the conspiracy of 1872 ended in that year and is not connected with the conspiracy charged in the indictment. Counsel stated in the opening that the conspiracy with which the defendant is alleged to have been connected, commenced in 1871 and extended to 1875. Colonel Broadhead says the Government has no evidence to show the complicity of the defendant in 1871 or 1872. If it were a fact that the conspiracy ended in 1872, we should hold it irrelavant to admit anything further concerning that time; but it is not admitted that the conspiracy ended there. Mr. Thompson used language which seems to intimate that the conspiracy ended there, but that is the view of it from his standpoint. At present we think you had better direct your attention, not so much to the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872 as to 1873 and 1874. If we can see, when the case is all in, that the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872 is not a part of the conspiracy alleged in the indictment, and that the defendant is not connected with the conspiracy in 1871 and 1872, then we can act on the testimony already presented and rule it out."

The court then adjourned.

Hon. E. C. Breasly, of Washington, one of General Babcock's counsel, has been so indisposed since his arrival here, that he has not appeared in the case, and left for home to-night.

THE GOOD WORK AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Colonel W. J. Behan and John Thorn, of the firm of Bahan, Thorn & Co., and John Henderson have been indicted by the Grand Jury, charged with receiving packages of distilled spirits, as wholesale liquor dealers, and knowingly, unlawfully and fraudently neglecting or omitting to make proper entries in the books which the law requires them to keep. There were five counts against Henderson; bail $10,000. Eight counts against Behan and Thorn; bail $15,000 each. District Attorney J. R. Beckwith, his assistant, Mr. Gurley, General Brady, Supervisor; Mr. Wheeler, Revenue Agent, and others are busily engaged weaving a web around the "crooked."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Stationary to falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, slightly warmer and partly clear or cloudy weather, with probably rain areas.

Whitefield Church at Newburryport, Mass., and the First Church of Stafford, Conn., decline the invitation to the Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

The Ohio Centennial Educational Commission met at Columbus yesterday and adopted a resolution requesting the Centennial Managers to appropriate $1,000 to erect three sample school buildings on the Centennial grounds, provided other States will contribute an additional amount sufficient to erect the same.

A mob of masked men broke into the jail at Bloomington, Ind., yesterday morning, at two o'clock, and shot and killed a prisoner named C. A. Marshon. He had been sentenced for life to the penitentiary for murder, but a new trial was recently granted. The mob left a letter ordering the prisoner's attorney to leave town within thirty days.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ANSWERED.

Authoritative Refutation of Davis' Statements—True Proportion of Federal and Rebel Deaths in Prison.

NORWICH, CONN., February 7.—Warren Lee Goss, President of the National Union of Andersonville Survivors, has written a letter to the *Bulletin*, replying to Jefferson Davis' assertion that the mortality of the Confederate prisoners in Union hands was in greater proportion than that of Union soldiers in rebel prisons. Mr. Goss quotes the Federal War Department figures, showing the total captures of soldiers and citizens by the Confederate forces to have been 188,145. And it is estimated that of these half were actually confined in prisons. The number of deaths in Confederate prisons was 36,401, consequently the per cent. of mortality in prisons was over 38¾, and the per cent. on the entire captures about 19¾. The number of captures by the Union forces was 476,169; actually confined (the rest being paroled or exchanged), 327,570; per cent. of mortality in prison, 13½; per cent. of mortality of whole number of captures, 6½. Thus the mortality in rebel prisons was about three times as great as that in Union prisons. Mr. Goss also quotes the official report of the Confederate Inspector of Prisons, Lieutenant Colonel D. T. Chandler, who is favorably indorsed by the Confederate Assistant Secretary of War, to show that recommendations were actually made to Davis' Cabinet to replace General Winder, Commandant at Andersonville, with some one more humane, and the only notice taken thereof by Davis was to promote Winder to the position of Commissary General of all the Confederate prisons.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

James Parton Espouses His Stepdaughter and Discovers that it is Unlawful.

BOSTON, February 8.—Quite a sensation has been created in Newburyport over the marriage of James Parton, the author, to his stepdaughter, the same being forbidden by the statutes of this State. The bridegroom learned his status the morning after the wedding, and, to prevent further scandal, left his home in charge of his wife and took rooms for himself at a boarding house. He will apply to the Legislature for a special act sanctioning the marriage.

FIRE RECORD.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—$16,000.

DETROIT, February 8.—A box and basket factory at Benton Harbor, Michigan, owned by Ingham, Leslie & Co., was burned this morning. Loss on building and machinery $16,000 insurance $2,000.

Louisville—$7,000.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—A fire to-night in the lace store of Dora Shultz, caused damage to the amount of $7,000, principally on the stock. Fully insured. The fire caught by an overheated stove.

Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, February 8.—The House to-day, by a vote of 37 ayes to 65 nays, defeated the bill appropriating $25,000 for the purpose of a Centennial display. The Senate passed a bill instructing Senators and requesting representatives in Congress to favor such legislation as will secure a treaty by which the Black Hills can be opened to settlement.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL house of five or six rooms. Address, stating location and rent, A. M., this office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A YOUNG lady desires a situation as housekeeper and companion. Address M., Box No. 256 Shippensburg, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SALESMAN or traveling agent; good reference given; will accept small salary. Address No. 113, Fifth street.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—LOTS—TO EXCHANGE good paying city property for well located unimproved city lots and some cash. Addr ss Box Lots, Commercial.

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—BY A young man of industrious habits, with best of references, a situation in a retail dry goods store. Has had experience. Address Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A young married man, a situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper; has had ten years' experience, and can furnish best of references. Address F., Commercial office.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN—with a small capital, to purchase half interest in a good paying patent right. Also, solicit orders and sell State and county rights. For information address STEWART, this office.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS—A good unfurnished room (or two en suite,) with all conveniences. Neighborhood of Penn street or Allegheny. Desirable and permanent tenant, if suited. Address MANOR, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS TRAVELING Salesman for a Glassware House, by a young man with six years' experience. Good trade and acquaintance through Ohio. Can give best of reference. Address Lock Box 138, Mansfield, Ohio.

WANTED—WRITING—OF ANY kind (except in books) to do on the "Type-writer." Legible and beautiful as print; cheaper than pen writing. Large or small jobs, or permanent situation desired. Address TYPE-WRITER, Commercial office. A.

WANTED—MONEY—TO BORROW IN a few weeks, $18,000 or $20,000 on first mortgage security, upon first-class farms worth $30,000, for a term of five years, at a low rate of interest. For particulars address GEO. W. RUTLEDGE, Ada, Hardin county, Ohio.

WANTED—INFORMATION—TO STEAMBOATMEN.—The officers of the Steamboat off which the Rev. Hugh Kirkland, the Street Preacher of Cincinnati, was lost on the night of the 26th of December, 1875, near Gallipolis, Ohio, will confer a great favor by sending the particulars of that occurrence and all information concerning the deceased that they may possess to Mrs. MARY J. FRANKLIN, No. 300 Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $25,000 or $30,000, to take an equal one-third interest in an established manufacturing business in Eastern Ohio. No incumbrances. Capital needed only to extend business to meet increased trade at good profits. Address VERITAS, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A Rolling Mill, on easy terms. A person that can manage, and one that can do outside business, will find it to their advantage to address WM. C. JONES, No. 301½ Pearl street, Cleveland, Ohio.

BUSINESS CHANCE—AN EXCELLENT Opportunity Offered to Enterprising Men; Private Sale of the Missouri Brass Foundry, Steam and Gas Pipe Works, of the late John Kupferle, situated at the corner of Second street and Washington avenue, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The above mentioned well known establishment, situated in the heart of the city, and in complete running order, and having a very extensive and valuable custom, is now, by leave of the Probate Court of St. Louis county, offered for sale upon reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOSEPH DEGENHART and CHAS. EITZ, Executors, No. 600 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND RUBBER Belting, Hose and Oils of every description, by THORP & CO., No. 144 Water street.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND 15-INCH Engine, 30 inch stroke; all in good working order. Address FRED. LEBA, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—Farms and City Property; full descriptions in Real Estate Register—free at the office of CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON THE LINE of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Roup's Station, 4 houses; also, 2 fine brick houses, near Dallas Station. The above property can be had cheap and on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 3 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES RILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 12 Water street. R. MUNROE, Successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—SECOND HAND MACHINERY.—One 8 by 20 in. Engine and Boiler; one 5 H. P. Portable Engine and Boiler; two Planers and Matchers; one 36-in. Hall Shingle Machine and Jointer; three Iron Lathe, 15 in. by 6 ft.; two Iron Lathes, 20 in. by 7 ft.; one 22 in. Drill Press. All in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 243 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The house is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 22 feet 9 inches by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—ONE of the finest business properties on Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Market. Will sell at a low figure, and take in exchange a business property on Liberty street, Smithfield street or Wood street, north, say $20,000; about $25,000 cash and balance mortgage on the property, to suit buyer, with interest. Apply to THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET—A HANDSOME and convenient country residence, with 3 or 13 acres of ground, chiefly in grass and fruit. The house contains 9 rooms, besides large back buildings, stable, ice house, 2 pumps of water at house and stable, situate in Chartiers township, near the residence of the undersigned, about 3½ miles from the city by road and 5 miles by rail, 15 minutes' walk from Ingram Station, Pan Handle Railroad. Also, a brick dwelling of 9 rooms, stable, and lot of ground 60 feet front on Penn avenue by 200 feet in depth, adjoining property of Wm. Carr, Esq. Gas and water in house. Apply to S. F. VON BONNHORST, 81 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE, as a whole or in part, 125 acres of Land, one mile from Beaver Falls and railroad station, on a good public road. The land is all underlaid with three veins of superior coal and well watered by springs. The soil is good and lays level. The improvements are nothing extra, but at the price of $6,250, in long payments, and considering the location, the above tract is very cheap indeed. The land adjoining sells for $100 per acre. Send for a Descriptive List of Properties for sale at my office, and call on or address EDWARD WITTISH, Beaver Falls; or, every Tuesday morning, at No. 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DOUBLE PARLOR—IN pleasant locality. Terms moderate. Address No. 140 Penn avenue. tf

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—FROM April 1, a desirable Storeroom on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—3 LARGE ROOMS on second floor of new building. Water, gas and all conveniences. Suitable for small family. Inquire at No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—STORE—BUILDING NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & CO., 49 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—THREE-STORY Brick House, No. 155 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—TWO DWELLINGS of 5 rooms each, with finished attic and good cellar, both in good condition as to paint, paper, &c., on Center avenue. Rent low. Inquire at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—THE FRONT room of the desirable office, first floor, No. 65 Fourth avenue, (with use of office furniture, consisting of convenient counter, desks and money table), suitable for banking or insurance business. Will rent at a very low figure to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises. tf

FOR RENT—A FARM—OF FORTY Acres, situated two and a half miles from Pittsburgh, in Chartiers township, consisting of a good Frame House of 6 rooms, a Well of Water at the door, 150 Apple Trees, and all the small fruits in abundance—Cherries, Pears and a few Peaches and Quinces. Terms made known on the premises. Mrs. M. HAZLETT, Chartiers township, Allegheny county.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling No. 17 Seventh avenue, suitable for Physician or Dentist. Three-story Brick Store, No. 164 Wood street, near Sixth avenue. Two three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 51 and 53 Washington street, Allegheny, containing 10 and 11 rooms and modern improvements, convenient to the parks. Also, Mayfield Cottage and 1 Acre of Ground, on Perrysville Plank Road, 1½ miles from Allegheny Postoffice. Inquire of or address JNO. BISSELL, 349 Liberty street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—THE EXECUTORS of the estate of Washington McClintock, deceased, offer the following for rent at low rates, viz.: 1. The large Brick Mansion containing 10 rooms; also, a Brick Stable, situated at the head of Buena Vista street, on the Perrysville Plankroad, in the Second ward, Allegheny, being in the city and yet having the pure air of the country. 2. The handsome Frame Residence containing 8 rooms, Washroom and Bathroom, with City Gas; also, Stable, situated same as above. Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., Carpet Store, 38 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. MWF

FOR RENT—HOUSES—THE TWO-STORY Dwelling House, No. 200 Third avenue, containing seven rooms, with finished attic. Gas throughout, with water in the kitchen and bath room. Rent $550, payable monthly. Also, the adjoining house, No. 198, containing six rooms, with finished attic. Gas throughout and water in the kitchen. Rent $500, payable monthly. Both houses are of convenient size, in a pleasant neighborhood, and in good repair. Their central location, added to the above, renders them very desirable. Apply to L. H. EATON, at the Forbes school, Ann street, Sixth ward, or to JOHN F. HUNTER, 173 Second avenue.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—The annual Election for Thirteen Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 6, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN G. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 5, 1876. MWF

☞ OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY.—ELECTION.—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, at the Allegheny end of the bridge, on MONDAY, March 6th next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
W. ROSEBERG, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 4, 1876.

☞ LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the General Office of the P., Ft. W. and C. Railway Company (Bank of Commerce building, corner of Sixth and Wood streets), city of Pittsburgh, on the FOURTH FRIDAY OF FEBRUARY (25), 1876, at 12 o'clock noon.
F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 7, 1876. 7THS

☞ PITTSBURGH AND CASTLE SHANNON RAILROAD COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.
General Office, Germania Bank Building, Wood street.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on the THIRD TUESDAY, being the fifteenth (15th) day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of a President and ten (10) Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may properly come before them.
J. REAMER, Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, January 28, 1876. MWF

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is the intention to apply to the Legislature now in session for the passage of an act of Assembly repealing the act of Assembly approved March 18th, 1869, P. L. of 1869, page 407, entitled An act relative to licenses for the sale of liquors in the townships of Robinson, Chartiers, Union, North Fayette, South Fayette and Scott, so far as relates to South Fayette Township and North Fayette Township.
JAMES H. BELL.
January 31, 1876.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
An adjourned annual meeting of the Stockholders of the
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
Will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, February 23, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAS. R. McCLURE, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE OF CORPORATION.
Notice is hereby given that application will be made on SATURDAY, February 12, 1876, to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, for Charter of Incorporation of the INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES, the objects of which are the mutual aid, assistance and protection of the members thereof.
J. H. STEVENSON, Solicitor,
No. 104 Fifth avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Municipal Hall, Smithfield street.
Notice is hereby given that all owners (whether resident or non-resident of the city of Pittsburgh) of
Drays, Car's,
Carriages,
Buggies, &c.,
To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before
THE FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1876,
Will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of Fifty Cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before
THE FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, 1876,
Will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or an Alderman of said city.
The old Metal Plate of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or Twenty-five Cents additional will be charged on each License.
RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels, drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 00 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in above specified vehicles.
C. L. MAGEE,
City Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 2, 1876.

POLITICAL.

☞ THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD will meet at the
SOHO PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE,
ON
Wednesday Evening, February 9, 1876,
AT 7:30 O'CLOCK P. M.,
For the purpose of suggesting names for candidates for Councils and Ward Officers.

EDUCATIONAL.

Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREERUWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 160 Wood street, or office.

HO! FOR VIRGINIA!
Persons desiring a warmer climate would do well to call at the CENTRAL HOTEL and see Captain R. B. CHAFFIN, of the firm of Chaffin, Staples & Co., of Richmond, Virginia. This firm have a great many
VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE,
And a few desirable ones (owned by merchants and city men) which they will exchange for property in or near Pittsburgh.
Circulars and information furnished free to all who call between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or 5 and 10 P. M. The Captain will be at the Central Hotel for several days.

OPIUM HABIT.
Persons who use Opium, Morphia or Hydrate of Chloral and think they cannot quit it, will be convinced by using LA SALA'S ASIATIC CURE. This is a positive, radical relief. Enclose one dollar, and it will be left any place in the cities, or, if ordered by mail, C. O. D.
Address HAYS & DILL,
No. 334 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

Clover Seed, Timothy Seed,
N. O. Sugar and Molasses.
Full Line of Groceries.
Prompt Shipments. Quality Guaranteed.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
271 LIBERTY STREET.

IMPORTANT!
WATCHES, JEWELRY, BRONZES.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The partnership existing under the firm name of John Stevenson's Sons will expire by limitation May 1, 1876. For the purpose of reducing our stock to the lowest possible point by that time, we have determined to offer our goods at greatly reduced prices. Persons contemplating the purchase of articles in our line will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon us. Respectfully,
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
93 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.
SILVER PLATED WARE.

PHOSPHOR BRONZE FOUNDRY
FOR THE
CITY OF PITTSBURGH AND SURROUNDING DISTRICT.
UNDER SPECIAL LICENSE OF C. J. A. DICK, PATENTEE. TRADE Phosphor-Bronze MARK 2038 WASHINGTON AVE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CASTINGS FOR MILLS AND GENERAL MACHINE WORK FURNISHED PROMPTLY.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY.
50 TO 60 THIRD AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. BET MARKET & FERRY STS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
German American Insurance Company,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Capital paid in		$100,000 00
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$ 76,316 00	
United States 5-20 Bonds	45,325 00	
Bank stocks	3,300 00	
Real estate at cost	3,550 00	
Interest due and accrued	2,012 00	
Premiums in course of collection	11,524 87	
Personal property, office furniture, &c.	1,109 71	
Cash in bank	12,234 83	
		$155,372 41
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$ 81,401 15	
Interest	11,328 19	
Rents and other sources	984 29	
Balance, January 1, 1875	26,702 89	
		$120,416 52
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses of 1874	$ 1,228 12	
Losses of 1875	16,968 18	
	$ 18,196 30	
Return premiums	13,754 03	
Reinsurance	2,237 73	
Commissions	10,814 78	
Salaries, taxes and all other expenses	14,041 27	
Dividends	6,000 00	
		$ 65,044 11
Balance January 1, 1876		55,372 41
Capital paid in		100,000 00
		$ 155,372 41
Reinsurance reserve	$ 35,337 70	
Losses reported, not due	7,106 71	
Other liabilities, rents, etc.	725 00	
Net surplus	12,203 00	
		$ 55,372 41
Amount of risks in force January 1, 1876		$3,696,001 19

W. J. PATTERSON,
Secretary.

FOR SALE,
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!
By order of the U. S. District Court, I will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, for cash, clear of all incumbrances, that valuable Lot in Springdale village, Allegheny county, on Pittsburgh and Locust streets, and having a
Dwelling House and Storeroom,
And other improvements thereon, and fronting 50 feet on Pittsburgh street, with depth of 150 feet. Sale on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M.,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.
Sold as the property of S. G. Barnes, Bankrupt.
W. N. PAXTON, Assignee,
98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.
SOLID INDEMNITY.
ASSETS.
Germania, N. Y. $1,600,000
Atlas, - - - $ 511,000
Glens Falls, - - 701,000
Penn Mut. Life. - 5,000,000
Property Insured Against Fire or Loss or Damage by Lightning.
JOHN D. BIGGERT, AGENT,
61 Fourth Avenue.

D. W. SMITH,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
30 SIXTH, late St. Clair St.,
PITTSBURGH.
FINE SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. MWF-1p

The Firm of Excelsior Flint Glass Co.
Is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Geo. R. Robertson and the estate of Wm. C. Robertson, deceased. The affairs of the firm up to this date will be settled by Geo. R. Robertson.
The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same firm name as heretofore.
In withdrawing from the Excelsior Flint Glass Company, the undersigned begs to return his thanks to the trade for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully solicits its continuance to the new firm.
GEO. R. ROBERTSON.
Pittsburgh, February 7, 1876.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, SS.
In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1. No. 594 Dec. T., 1875.
In the matter of the voluntary assignment of JOS. McNEILLY to JAS. M. McELROY.
And now, February 5, 1876, account and sales list of Assignee presented in open Court, upon consideration of the same it is ordered to be filed and confirmed Nisi, to become absolute on the 26TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1876, if no exceptions be filed thereto; notice of said filing to be given by publication in Legal Journal and Daily Commercial twice a week until confirmation absolute.
By the Court. From the record.
Attest: B. F. KENNEDY,
Prothonotary.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK H. BRAGGINS, of Mercer, in the county of Mercer, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1876, at 3 o'clock P. M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburgh, February 8, 1876.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Forty-Second Street
AND COLUMBIA AND ELM AVENUES.
Opposite Main Exhibition Building, Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
This Elegant Fire Proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates.
F. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

WEDDING PRESENTS!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.,
89 LIBERTY STREET.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.99.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,581.48
DIVIDEND FOR 1874 $3,037,872.83.
S. S. CARRIER, Gen'l Agent.

ALPHABETICAL
BUSINESS DIRECTORY
CONTAINING CARDS OF
First Class Establishments, in all branches of Business, in Pittsburgh

Apothecaries.
S. S. Holland.....cor. Liberty and Smithfield sts.
Ferd. A. Abel.....173 Wylie ave.
Architects.
Boyd & Gamble.....231 Liberty st.
Drum & Steen...n. e. cor. Wood st. & Fifth ave.
Agricultural Implements.
Scobie, Reed & Smith.....137 Liberty st.
Artificial Limbs.
Artificial Limb Mfg. Co., 279 Penn, near 9th st.
Advertising Agents.
J. Weaver & Co.....116 Smithfield st.
Attorneys-at-Law.
J. H. Stevenson.....104 Fifth ave.
Bridge Works.
Iron City Bridge Works..Office, 55 Smithfield st.
Broker in Stocks and Bonds.
Geo. B. Hill.....100 Fourth ave.
Banks.
Allegheny National.....33 Fifth ave.
Central.....47 Fifth ave.
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.....61 Fourth ave.
Commission Merchants.
Elwood & McCracken, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Wool, 267 Liberty street.
Robt. F. Weddell.....347 Liberty st.
Carriage Manufacturers.
Louis Glesenkamp & Co., successors to C. West & Co., 75, 77, 79 Liberty st. and 92 Penn ave.
Champagne, Wines and Liquors.
B. H. Lubbers.....386 Fifth ave.
Dentists.
Greenawalt & Nelson.....11 Wylie ave.
Dyeing and Scouring.
M. May.....56 Sixth ave., above Smithfield st.
Furniture.
Close, Schoeneck & Co.....Penn ave. and Tenth st.
James Milliken & Co.....89 Smithfield st.
Foundries.
Totten & Co.....Twenty fourth and Railroad sts.
A. Garrison & Co.....33 Wood st.
Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating.
Walter E. Hague.....136 and 138 Wood st.
Gold Leaf and Walnut Frames.
J. H. Miller.....70 Fifth ave.
Hotels.
Central..Second to Third ave., on Smithfield st.
Union Depot Hotel.....Union Depot.
Saint James.....403, 405 and 407 Liberty st.
Hatters.
J. McKain.....180 Wood st.
House and Sign Painters.
John T. Gray.....54 Ninth st.
Wesley Coulter.....236 Penn ave.
John D. McFarland.....78 Fourth ave.
Iron Fences.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips...91 & 93 Water street.
Insurance Offices.
Manufacturers and Merchants'.....87 Wood st.
Western.....cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.
Monongahela.....cor. Wood st. and Fourth ave.
Citizens'.....131 Smithfield st.
People's.....100 Fourth ave.
Lubricating Oils.
Grim Brothers, Excelsior Oils.....236 Penn ave.
Lamps.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co.....189 Liberty st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
Daniel Kinzer.....50 Smithfield st.
Merchant Tailors.
Walter Anderson.....1 Fifth ave.
Henry Smith & Sons.....98 Wylie ave.
Marble Works.
John Wilkins, Jr.....295 Penn ave.
Mantles, Furnaces and Grates.
L. H. Smith & Co.....19 Sixth st.
Notions and Trimmings.
Rosenbaum & Co., 78 and 80 Market st. Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Gent's Furnishing Goods a specialty. Buy and sell close for cash only.
Newspapers.
The Commercial.....Fifth ave. and Smithfield st.
Printers, Stationers, &c.
S. Reed Johnston & Co....Wood st., cor. Liberty.
Printers and Blank Book Makers.
Bakewell & Marthens.....71 Grant st.
W. P. Bennett...n. e. cor. Wood st. and 4th ave.
A. Matthias, 9 and 11 Seventh st., (Late Irwin.)
Pork Packers.
Reese Owens & Co.....21 Seventh ave.
Wm. B. Hays & Son.....281 and 283 Liberty st.
Photographers.
Trevor McClurg.....2 and 4 Sixth st.
Patent Agents.
A. C. Johnston.....92 Diamond st.
Planing Mill and Lumber.
S. Logan.....cor. Penn and 26th sts.
Queensware Manufacturers.
E. Webster & Co. L. S. Layton, Agt., 173 Wood.
Real Estate Agents.
H. R. McClellan.....188 Liberty st.
C. Berringer.....116 Smithfield st.
Isaac M. Pennock.....114 Fourth ave.
John A. Carothers.....129 Fourth ave.
Railroads.
Pennsylvania Railroad.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh., Ft. W. & Chicago R. R.....Union Depot.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....Union Depot.
Allegheny Valley R. R.....Union Depot.
Pgh. & Connellsville R. R....Grant & Water sts.
Steam Lithographic Printing.
Armor, Feurhake & Co.....26 and 28 Sixth st.
Stoves, &c.
H. Anshutz & Son.....214 Liberty st.
Sash, Door and Blind Factors.
Amos Lewis.....cor. Seventh ave. and Grant st.
Steel Stamps and Stencils.
John D. Matthews.....73 Third ave.
W. A. Bunting, Agent.....184 Liberty st.
Stuffed Birds and Animals.
J. D. Shaw, Taxidermist.....235 Penn ave.
Steam Pump Manufacturers.
Epping, Carpenter & Co...cor. Penn and 22d st.
Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....82 Water st.
Park, Bro. & Co...Thirty-first and Railroad sts.
Anderson & Woods..cor. Ross st. and First ave.
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co. 26th & Railroad sts.
Stock and Bond Broker.
Alexander Pietschner.....86 Fourth ave.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
Grove & Bair, Dealer in Notions, Toys, Fancy Goods, Baskets, Satchels, Children's Carriages, Brushes, &c., 120 Wood street.
Vermin Exterminator.
Chas. Abel & Co., manufacturer.....Pittsburgh.
Wax Flower Shades.
W. C. Armor.....53 Ninth st.
Wholesale Clothiers.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.....233 Liberty st.
Wholesale Grocers.
Watt, Lang & Co.....172 and 174 Wood st.
Wood Turning and Stair Building.
W. H. Roessle & Co...252 Penn ave., near 26th st.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW and COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty. Also, DAY BOARDING at reasonable rate.

NOTICE.
I hereby give notice to all parties interested that I have no person collecting for me, and that I will not recognize the receipt of any person other than myself from this date.
MRS. A. S. CURRY,
Feed and Groceries, Seventeenth ward.
Pittsburgh, January 28, 1876.

Insure with the
Ætna of Hartford,
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS JAN. 1875 $6,497,275.94.
S. S. CARRIER, Agent.

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

IT BEING an open question which has the worst war record, TILDEN or HENDRICKS, they are about neck and neck in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

THE efforts which some papers are making to influence the jury in the BABCOCK case against the defendant, deserve the indignant reprobation of every fair minded man.

A FACT of considerable significance is that many business men throughout the country, without political distinction, are signing petitions for the repeal of the Resumption act.

THE principal author of the new tariff bill is an Irish writer on the staff of the free trade New York World, principally distinguished for his long red hair and extensive ignorance of political economy.

ONE of the members of the Ohio Legislature is credited with the statement that JERRY BLACK "is the most available candidate for the Democracy." He would look so nice, wouldn't he, with the sacred Constitution, minus the later amendments, sticking out of his coat-tail pocket, and his hat crammed with CHORPENNING claims?

UNTIL yesterday Queen VICTORIA had not opened Parliament in person since 1871. That body was then in its third year, and this is the third year of the present Legislature. It is a rule of royal etiquette in England, that the sovereign should personally confront Parliament at least once in its life time.

THE Democrats are afraid to let the people know what they are doing. The various House investigation committees sit with closed doors, and with the imposition of the utmost secrecy on the members. This is as cowardly as it is unjust. The most important committees of the House sat last Congress with open doors.

THE St. Louis *Journal's* experiment of transforming itself from an afternoon into a morning paper has been attended with gratifying results. The *Journal* is one of the soundest Republican papers in the West; bright and bold in its utterances, enterprising in its collection of news, and in every respect deserving of its steady advance in popularity and prosperity.

"THAT speech of Hill's would seem to have developed the existence of a greater number of asses than this country was previously supposed to contain."—*Courier-Journal.*

This, indeed, is true inwardness. The speech was instinct with falsehood, treason and defiance, and the *Courier-Journal* said there was no doubt that its sentiments were those of a great majority of the Southern people.

"WHILE Grant is on the stand won't he please tell us why he appointed Attorney General Williams Chief Justice of the United States. Was it for whisky or a woman?"—*Post.*

The foul insinuation embodied in the above will meet only with loathing and contempt. There is no worse baseness under the sun than to put a vile construction on any act in which a clean motive is reasonable.

THE discovery of large deposits of a superior quality of anthracite coal in the Adirondacks region is reported, as also of extensive beds of iron and copper ore. The development of these mines cannot fail to be of immense benefit to the business interests of Northern New York. The Plattsburg *Republican* says:

This is the most important piece of news which has been published in Northern New York during the last half century, for it will result in bringing this section to the very front rank as an iron manufacturing district.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $6,756,290; produce exports, $5,098,396, and specie exports $387,746. The total imports since January 1, this year were $34,274,836, against $31,764,632 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $33,575,239 in 1874. The total exports of produce since the beginning of the year were $24,940,737, against $22,423,475 in 1875, and $26,453,686 in 1874, and the total exports of specie during the same period were $2,363,836, against $11,072,317 in 1875, and $3,195,190 in 1874.

IT GOES sadly against Russia's grain to be compelled to admit that her breadstuff producing regions have been completely outstripped in the competitive race with the United States. The latest statistics show that while nine years ago, forty-four per cent. of the grain exported to England came from Russia and only fourteen per cent. from America, now forty-four per cent. is received from us and but twenty-one per cent. from Russia. The Odessa merchants are fearful that matters will be still worse in the future, and are reported as being "lost in painful thought when considering the quantity of corn America will soon be enabled to export."

A FINE example of financial honor is afforded by the course of the great London banking house of BARING, with reference to its indorsement of the bonds of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts. The firm have just issued a circular, in which they say:

"Having shared the general confidence reposed in the company and its management to the extent of specially recommending the sterling bonds as an investment to many persons, they will take up the interest bonds provided for at the meeting at Boston on the 15th of January, and pay full interest on the £600,000 bonds issued by them as usual."

There is a good deal of impregnable integrity left upon the earth, yet.

THEY have got his Satanic Majesty before the bar of a committee of the English Privy Council, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Lord Penzance, of the Ecclesiastical Court, and five eminent lay judges. The question at issue is whether a member of the Church of England, who does not believe in the devil or eternal punishment, can be turned away from the communion table or not. A lower court had previously decided that "the avowed and persistent denial of the existance and personality of the devil" constituted "an evil liver," and the case has been taken up on appeal. Decision has not yet been rendered, but it looks somewhat as though the devil would be dismissed, with costs.

THE rebel records themselves conclusively show that JEFF. DAVIS knew well what he was doing when he sent to Andersonville the wretch who had excited the disgust of even Confederate officers while he was carrying on his cruel and cowardly warfare against helpless prisoners in Richmond; and the *Post*, in undertaking to pit against ex-Speaker BLAINE the perjured leader of an unsuccessful effort to destroy the country, who now employs his liberty to characterize the officers and soldiers of the United States as "invaders," and impertinently to criticise the methods by which they had put down the rebellion, will presently discover that it has assumed a burden likely to prove of a very grievous character. And so will the party of which that paper is an organ.

THE United States Circuit Court of Illinois, in a test suit recently brought by the national banks of that city to restrain the city from collecting taxes for last year on the stock of those banks; on the ground that the General Revenue law of 1872 is in conflict with the State Constitution of Illinois and the act of Congress in relation to national banks; and that, even if this were not true, the act of Congress related only to taxation of the shares by the States for State and county purposes, and that the Legislature of the State could not grant to cities the power to tax the shares in national banks for city purposes, has just decided that the law is not in conflict either with the State Constitution or the act of Congress; and that, if the taxes are not paid, the City Collector may lawfully levy on and sell the shares or any other personal property of the shareholders.

THE results of General BABCOCK'S trial bid fair to be exceedingly important. We do not believe the current rumor concerning the President's alleged intense resentment against the Secretary of the Treasury, nor credit the report that the latter is proceeding against the White House from personal motives. There is no doubt, however, that there is an effort making by a number of politicians to induce the President to direct the Attorney General to assume the exclusive control of all whisky cases, for the purpose of creating trouble and confusion. They should not, however, be permitted to succeed. We heartily trust the unshaken confidence which the President has from the beginning had in the innocence of General BABCOCK may be justified by the event, but we are not prepared to believe that he is the victim of a conspiracy. And, if he is righteously convicted, he will deserve punishment infinitely more than the vulgar adventurers with whom in his arraignment he is associated. Let no innocent man suffer, nor any guilty man escape.

THE Texas Pacific Railroad bill, it is expected, will be reported to the House today. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* thinks it certain that Col. SCOTT will be able to push the measure to a square vote in that body, but regards its passage as very doubtful. It is to be hoped his expectations may prove unfounded. The company simply asks the Government to guarantee five per cent. interest on so many of its first mortgage bonds as may necessarily be required under Government inspection, in building the road, not exceeding one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per mile on constructed road, to be paid yearly by the company from the business of the road or the sale of lands. As the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, running through alkaline deserts and annual snows, now earn eleven thousand dollars per mile, the Southern Pacific, with better grades, better climate and better country, may surely reasonably be expected to earn one-half that amount, but even with less it would be amply able to meet its interest. Yet to secure this loan of credit the company offers to place in the hands of the Government the entire earnings for military and other transportation for the Government, all telegraph and postal service of the Government, the revenues of lands heretofore granted by the Government to the company, together with all other net revenues from all other sources. The indemnification of the Government against any call for this yearly interest would seem to be perfectly ample; and the yearly amount, to be paid from earnings, is surely not large. Moreover, a good guarantor known in a foreign market, enables the holder of securities to make favorable negotiations. With such guaranty the bonds can be sold at par. The road can thus be speedily and cheaply built, and the interests of the public as well as those of the corporation conserved. Cheaply constructed lines mean cheap freights, and the Southern line once constructed by money cheaply obtained, no competing line will ever again think of advancing its rates on the public fifty and one hundred per cent., as the Union Pacific Company did last spring because of success for a time in preventing a rival from completing a parallel path across the continent. A correspondent of the New York *Post*, writing on the subject, answers the objections of the opponents of the bill in this ample wise:

Look, they say, at the total. If nothing is paid during any year for forty years it will amount to $234,720,000!" That mode of treating the question reminds one of the French boy's mode of disposing of the question of dressing. He is said to have counted the number of buttons on his clothing, estimated the number of times he must button and unbutton them during a probable life-time, and without going into the question of what he might earn if he only kept himself dressed, he became appalled by the sum total of the buttoning, and solved the problem by committing suicide. The course of the opposition is about as wise. They would not have the Government of the people guarantee the payment of an interest charge, on account of which it may never be called upon to respond to the extent of a single dollar; but they are willing to permit a condition of things to remain that allows the present monopoly of the Union Pacific Railroad certainly to charge the people, as it is now doing in its advanced rates on freights, a yearly sum far greater, and which in forty years will amount to at least $250,000,000! It is simply the folly of a certain and constant loss of millions of dollars, instead of a contingency where there may be a saving of those millions, and the loss cannot possibly be as great.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Massachusetts has an insane horse. Georgia has an insane ass.

Sauerkraut is the last explosive. A barrel of it went off, the other day.

St. Louis has a dime lecture course, the tickets to which are twenty cents.

Jeff. Davis is one of those whose consciences were lost with their causes.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says Jeff. Davis is a historical character. So is the devil.

It is now suggested that the children in the public schools should be drilled for panics.

An English clergyman, who has mistaken his calling, says all editors are liars.

The New York *Witness* is moribund. It was a weak journal backed with good intentions.

A Mormon missionary is about to begin operations in Boston. Now we shall see whether the girls feel hubby.

A new disease, termed by the physicians diphtheria croup, is proving very fatal to numbers of people out West.

Monetary piles. In Philadelphia last year, $3,003,418 were spent for labor and material on the new public buildings.

In New York city it is proposed to have first and second class street cars. This, it is claimed, will prevent "packing."

"Riding on a rail." Only one railroad passenger in 7,000,000 is killed a year, and one in 1,000,000 receives any injury from railroad accidents.

Rotterdam is a town of 125,000 inhabitants, and has fifteen churches and forty-two distilleries, to say nothing of breweries, or Winslow.

The latest reports from the pork packing districts show that very little business is being done at present at interior points. Lard will be short, this year.

The Congregational churches and preachers invited to partake of Plymouth Church's coming feast of filth don't seem particularly inclined to soil themselves.

A bill to forbid Territorial counties, cities, and towns to incur indebtedness in aid of railroad companies or other private corporations has been introduced in Congress.

Winslow deserves punishment not so much for his forgery as for his assuming the lamb-like garb of a journalist, and thus disgracing an innocent and harmless fraternity.

It will be two hundred years on the 21st of this month since the town of Medfield, Mass., was burnt by King Philip, and arrangements have been made to bicentenniate it.

Western men say that the wanton destruction of buffaloes on the plains makes imperatively necessary some instant measure for protecting these animals from annihilation.

In Canada, as here, there seems to be quite a desire for a general school law, applicable to the whole Dominion, and it is the intention to bring the subject before Parliament.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Times* states that there are at present residing in the province of Sao Paulo, Brazil, six hundred American immigrants, who are doing well.

The Delaware peach growers are cutting down the inferior varieties of their trees, and, learning a lesson from last season, they will dry or can the poorer quality of fruit.

The New York book trade suffers terribly from the financial squeeze, and the English publishers that have agencies there without exception complain of loss on last year's transactions.

The Wisconsin State Historical Society has added to its cabinet "a set of cards of the three-card monte game by which a passenger on the Union Pacific Railroad lost $1,500." Was he a member?

The new route from Philadelphia to New York via the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Delaware and Bound Brook, and North Pennsylvania roads will be opened with through cars on the first of April.

John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, now making a tour of the world, thinks the heathen of India are not half so badly in need of salvation as the heathen of America, and the remark is worth thinking about.

Hereafter an alien may declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States before the clerk of any Circuit, District, or Supreme Court of the Territories, or a court of record having common law jurisdiction.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company recently advertised that they would receive applications for the position of conductor, to be employed to the number of 150 during the Centennial season. They had 10,000 responses in ten days.

A very valuable manuscript has been discovered in the Azores, relating to the colonization, in the year 1500, of the northern part of America by emigrants from Oporto, Aveiro and the Island of Terceira. Its publication is expected to shed great light on the disputed question of the early discovery of America.

"SOME DAY."

How much of sweet truth and trust is expressed in these few pretty lines:

"Some day," we say, and turn our eyes
Toward the far hills of paradise.

Some day, some time, a sweet, new rest
Shall blossom, flower-like, in each breast.

Some time, some day, our eyes shall see
The faces kept in memory.

Some day their hands shall clasp our hands
Just over in the Morning Lands.

Some day our ears shall hear the song
Of triumph over sin and wrong.

Some day, some time, but oh! not yet,
But we will wait and not forget.

That some day all these things shall be,
And rest be given to you and me.

So wait, my friend, though years move slow,
The happy time will come, we know.

STATE NEWS.

Alfred Sanderson has bought the Reading *Sunday News*.

W. F. Pardoe, of Sullivan county, has eighty-one cousins.

Mrs. Henry F. Benedict died in Lancaster, on Monday, of apoplexy.

Henry G. Thunder, a Philadelphia organist, is said to be a lightning good player.

A case was suddenly terminated in Lancaster on Saturday by the serious illness of the wife of a juror.

The *Saturday Evening Review*, a new journalistic venture, will appear in Reading in a few weeks.

Lock Haven had forty-nine fires and alarms, last year. The total loss was $11,661, and the insurance $9,961.

Within a week Henry Herr, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, has lost an adopted daughter, his only little son and a brother.

The Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Scranton is being investigated, serious charges having been made against him.

Wm. S. Ritter, Esq., of the Reading *Adler*, will erect a large printing house during the coming summer at the southeast corner of Sixth and Court streets.

On Thursday last Geo. Coryell, of North Coventry, died at his residence from lock jaw induced from a cold. He hadn't eaten any food the last twelve days of his life.

The total expenditures of Clinton county last year were $38,268 41; total receipts, $37,042 26; total liabilities, $93,616 26; total assets, $69,922 89; excess of liabilities, $23,603 37.

The Pottsgrove, Montgomery county, School Board is engaged in discussing whether the boys shall be permitted to chew tobacco in school and pre-empt the floor as a cuspidor.

On Wednesday morning of last week the first down passenger train over the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad came near running into a barn that had been blown across the track just above Bethlehem.

Franklin Mengel, of Leesport, Berks county, has lost four children by diphtheria since the 19th of January last. Two were buried on Monday. The ages of the children were two, four, seven and nine, respectively.

A high-backed, leather-cushioned chair used years ago in the Legislature, and by Gov. J. Andrew Schultze in 1817, has been sent from Harrisburg to Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to be placed in the relic department.

A solid limestone cave has been recently discovered near Eschbach's crossing, in Montgomery county, with several chambers eight feet wide and six feet high. At a distance of seventy-two feet from the entrance of the cave is a lake.

Mrs. Banks, of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, was badly burned recently by her clothes accidentally taking fire from a kitchen stove. She lingered in great agony until three or four days after the sad occurrence, when death came to her relief.

George Lynd has been convicted in Chester county of stealing twenty-six cattle in Lancaster county. This coward, who tried to run away when detected in his larcenous work, will no doubt hereafter steer clear of such wholesale attempts at robbing the market.

The family of Lewis Neides, of Reading, is unlucky. The daughter fell off a chair and broke her arm in two places. Soon after Neides himself fell and fractured his ribs, and before he had recovered his son, aged ten years, fell and broke his arm at the elbow.

There were 335 deaths in Philadelphia, last week, against 353 the week previous. Of the whole number 172 were adults and 163 were children, 62 being under one year old; 123 died from diseases of the throat and lungs, 9 from cancer, 14 from convulsions, 10 from debility, 11 from diseases of the heart, 11 each from typhoid and scarlet fever, 13 from inflammation of the brain, 12 from old age, and 4 from small-pox.

Samuel Clark, of Mercer county, had a painful adventure recently. He dreamed eight men were in his room, four of whom he ejected. The remainder were too much for him, and he actually sprang out of the window headforemost and ran to the house of a neighbor, to whom he related his thrilling experience. The two went back to Clark's residence and found no intruders and his wife sound asleep. In the fall Clark was badly cut in the head and had a six inch gash in the thigh.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the death of sixteen persons, six men and ten women, who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Charles S. Folwell, aged 80; Bridget Langan, 80; George Morrison, 80; Martin Murphy, 80; Catharine Spearing, 80; Jane Wright, 80; Margaret McCallister, 81; Eleanora Rovoudt, 81; Daniel P. Farley, 82; Lewis W. Ealer, 85; Joanna Wade, 85; Lydia Alexander, 86; Ann McGuigan, 88; Michael Seelman, 88; Jane Snodgrass, 89; Alice Bergan, 90.

A lady residing in Spring City, ascertained a few days ago, while riding in a street car in Philadelphia, that her little child, nine months old, was blind. The fact was discovered by a lady riding in the car, and was brought to the notice of the mother, which was the first intimation that she had of the fact, although it is the opinion of physicians that the child has been blind from its birth. None of the lady's neighbors who are in the habit of nursing it had made the discovery, although they can now remember that the child acted singularly and that it was never seen to smile or take notice of anything.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: During the high wind storm on Wednesday morning, Mr. Michael Lilly, living about a mile and a half from Kleckernsville, in the direction of Chapman's slate quarry, met with an accident that resulted in his death. The wind had forced open a big barndoor, and he and his little grandson went out to the barn to fix the door which was swinging to and fro. Mr. Lilly had taken a pick to dig a hole in the ground, in which he intended to drive a stake to hold the door in position, when a heavy blast opened the door, which struck him violently on the head, knocking him down and killing him instantly.

Of the sixty thousand men and boys whom the great suspension in the anthracite coal regions will throw out of employment, about 17,000 are in the eastern districts of the Wyoming coal field, extending from Carbondale to Jenkins township below Pittston and including both those places. More than 23,000 men and boys will be thrown idle in the Schuylkill region, including the Pottsville, Shamokin and Ashland districts, and in the middle district of Luzerne and Carbon, embracing Wilkesbarre and Hazleton, and the southern district of Luzerne and Carbon, extending from Jenkins township through the remainder of the Wyoming Valley, over 20,000 men and boys.

There is a young man in the Towanda jail, who gives great promise, if his life is spared, of blossoming into a ring statesman. He has a wife. His wife has a small farm, and the times are hard. Out of these three things Mr. G.W. Cole brought greenbacks. First he compelled his wife to sign a note for $300. He then sold the note for $300, the purchaser giving his check for $200 and his note for $90, payable to the order of madame. Having forged his wife's name to this check he traded it off for $20 in clothing and another check for the balance, which put him in possession of $130 spare funds and a note for $90. With this start in the world he went West. His wife then appeared upon the scene and stopped payment on the check, alleging that her indorsement was forged. Mr. Cole's capacity for getting away was inferior to his financial ability. Unlike Mr. Tweed or Mr. Winslow he neither melted out of sight nor paid any regard to extradition treaties. He was captured at Troy. The denouement will learn him in what direction his abilities need development and training.

A BERLIN correspondent of the *Tribune* writes: It may be of interest to Americans to know the sort of taxes which simple living here exacts of them. I will take Berlin as a specimen city. An American in professional business and keeping house pays as personal taxes: 1, a municipal income tax; 2, a so-called *Klassensteuer*, a State tax from which the poorer people are exempt; 3, a *Gewerbesteuer* or professional tax or license; and 4, a rent tax, or six percent. on the amount of rent paid by him. The first tax is universal, and is extorted even from American students at the University. The second is paid by all Americans who are technically domiciled here. The third is imposed, of course, on Americans who are pursuing any calling recognized by the laws. The fourth is paid, not by persons who rent furnished lodgings, but only by those who rent an entire *Wohnung* or dwelling from the owner of a house. These imposts are light, neither singly nor in the aggregate. When all four are imposed the average aggregate to be paid will reach about $50 in every $1,000 of income, a fact which will give pause perhaps to many who look toward Germany as the land of cheap living.

CONSULAR SINFULNESS.

A Suppressed Report Found After Many Years—Abuses in American Consulates.

[Special Correspondence of Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, February 6.—After considerable effort and patient investigation, the report of De B. Randolph Keim, a special agent of the United States for the examination of consular affairs during the years 1870, '71 and '72, has been found. This report, although printed in pamphlet form, has been practically suppressed. Its damaging relations constitute such a withering expose of the consular system of the United States as to make it to the interest of the Administration to keep its contents from the public. Mr. Keim was appointed by Secretary Boutwell under a special act of Congress, doubtless for his benefit, and which was regarded as a job at the time, but he seems to have taken his appointment in earnest, and endeavored, by a careful examination of nearly all consulates of the United States, to have earned the great expense that the Government was at in sending him upon his flying mission. He began his travels in July, 1870, and conclued his labors in December, 1872. During this time he traveled 63,000 miles and visited

ALL PARTS OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

His reports came in with promptness, but they were evidently not appreciated by the Administration. Careful examination of his reports would give a clear insight into motives for its suppression. An epitome of his conclusions is stated in the following extracts from his reports: "I might expand my observations upon the irregularities, responsibilities and unaccountabilities of the present consular system in definite language. There is hardly a feature in it that does not indicate imbecility in point of executive affairs, humiliation in point of character, and mingled extravagance and penuriousness in point of practice. I do not consider myself in the least degree overstepping the bounds of decorum or of justice when I say this." He further says: "The officers, as a rule, at the time of my visit had been obliged to open their books anew or had had it done by a subordinate. Almost every consulate had some defects in its history, owing to the incompetency,

LOW HABITS AND VULGARITY

in some of its officers. During the endless round of changes incident to official rotation, abuses had been committed in the collection of fees, in the exercise of judicial powers, in the adjustment of business affairs of American citizens, in the settlement of estates of intestate American citizens, in selling American flags, in running out ships, in the discharge of seamen, in not affording relief and medical attendance to destitute or sick American seamen, in issuing legal papers to unaccountable shipmasters, and in taxing Chinese emigrants. Indeed, the most interesting feature of my investigations was the ingenuity displayed by the consular officers since the act of 1856, particularly, in defrauding the Government, and grasping gains from various outside sources. Besides, my report of May 22, 1872, is filled with instances which prove the truth of these remarks." He comments at great length upon the frightful abuses practiced by consular officers in granting relief to destitute American seamen in foreign ports. The numerous instances of peculation, perjuries and fraud in the use of this fund are enough to disgrace the civil service of any government in the world. He says that the natives are frequently hired at low rates to accept relief and sign vouchers and that this practice is carried on in

A MOST UNABASHED MANNER.

Large sums have been charged and vouchers, explanations and affidavits have been heaped upon the department by the ream when the officers must have known that they were questionable. He animadverts with great severity upon the loose manner of keeping accounts in the department at Washington as well as by the Consuls themselves. Such a system, he says, must strike every one who contemplates it for a moment as a burlesque upon official accountability. The consul business, as an aid to our commerce with other powers, he says, has been a burden to shipping by various personal imbecilities, and it has disgraced us in a national point of view beyond estimate. A majority of the persons filling consular offices are unable or unwilling to appreciate the importance of their position in the eyes of the community in which they reside. As soon as they get beyond the restraint of public opinion at home, they also lose all moral obligations, and act in a manner both astonishing and disgraceful. It frequently happens that officers have wholly ignored the commissions which they hold and forgotten that as Americans they are taken as representatives of their countrymen. To cap the climax of all, he says he is not aware of a single case of investigation and punishment of a consular officer for an offense, and even removals from offices, where made, have been as a rule extremely tardy, and he is not surprised at the temerity of officers in the unfaithful performance of their trusts. He

SUMMARIZES THE ABUSES

under the following heads: First, neglect, either from incompetency or wilfully; second, in charging and accounting for consular fees; third, in the relief of destitute seamen and in the receipt of extra wages; fourth, in the exercise of judicial powers by consular officers; fifth, respecting invoices; sixth, use of the consulate for personal gain or advancement. In reference to the unofficial fees which are charged by consular officers in the British isles, he mentions those collected for administering oaths by the commissioners, the consul not being authorized to administer them by the laws of England. These unofficial fees are not accounted for to the Government of the United States, but go into the pocket of the consul as perquisites of his office. He estimated that during the year ending on June 30, 1872, these unofficial fees in the British isles amounted to $50,654 29. At the Liverpool consulate, where the salary was $7,500, the commissioner's fees were $6,030 08. At Manchester, where the salary was $3,000, the unofficial fees were $9,573 84, while

THE PRESIDENT'S BIOGRAPHER,

Mr. Adam Badeau, at London, enjoying the respectable salary of $7,500, also was enabled to pocket unofficial fees to the amount of $11,907. This makes the fees of the Consul General at London more lucrative than the salary of the Minister plenipotentiary to England.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

A Rift in the Dark Clouds—Better Times at Hand for the Producer—Review of Operations in January—Decrease in Daily Production—Campbell Farm—Small-pox Scare in Petrolia.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PETROLIA, February 8, 1876.

The cloud that has hung so long over the interests of this section is passing away, and the prospects of all interested, directly or indirectly, in the petroleum trade are brighter than they have been for many long months. Producers are feeling jubilant over the condition of the oil market, which has reached higher figures, within the last few days, than for the past two years.

The heavy stocks on hand, the enormous amount of daily production, and the uncertainty of the character of the territory which was in course of development, combined to keep the market down, and entailed disaster on many engaged in the business. With a perseverance worthy of a better cause, producers persisted in pushing developments and drilling new wells, with increased desperation, as the market went lower, apparently determined to attain ten cent oil if possible.

But the extent of producing territory has become so thoroughly defined by a succession of dry holes that no alarm is felt by the trade of any large strikes, and the heaviest producing territory is controlled by a few producers who, having extensive capital invested, are naturally disposed to be conservative in their operations.

The production for some time has been gradually falling off, and the stocks on hand have been drawn on extensively for exportation. During the last month the average daily production will not exceed 23,000 barrels, as against 27,000 barrels a year ago.

During the month a hundred and forty-five new wells came in, with an average production of about fifteen barrels. In the same time a hundred and thirty new rigs have gone up or are in process of building. The mild weather during the month has been very favorable to the yield of all pumping wells, and it is an encouraging fact that, at the same time, the average daily production has fallen off fully a thousand barrels.

Interest here mainly centers on the Campbell farm, where a number of rigs are still going up and new drilling wells in various stages of progress. Some of the wells on this farm hold out remarkably well, and of six recently completed the daily average yield is thirty barrels, or double the average of the whole number of wells which came in during the month.

There was a grand scare here a few days ago from the report of a case of small-pox in a notorious house of ill-fame on Argyle street. The borough authorities took proper precautions to prevent the spread of the disease by establishing thorough quarantine regulations. Several hundred citizens within a few days were vaccinated by the resident physicians, who have not been by any means sufferers by the panic. As soon as the case of small-pox in the haunt where it made its appearance is convalescent, and the patient in condition to leave, the authorities would do a good act by disinfecting the house by cremation. It has long been a disgrace to the place, harboring low, degraded prostitutes, and the still more debased partners of their shame, who have made night hideous with their wild orgies.

The affairs of this borough are in a very healthy condition, financially. The Burgess and Council deserve much credit for their economical management of its municipal business during the past year. They have reduced the indebtedness $968 70, and have at present an outstanding debt of only $807 54, which will be entirely wiped out during this year and a balance be left in the treasury.

DOT.

PERSONAL.

In the life of Haydon, the great painter, written by his son, and recently published in London, it is recorded that Haydon, who took the deepest interest in Byron's affairs, was told by Dr. Lushington that Lord Byron was perfectly justified in leaving his wife, and that if he (Haydon) knew all the circumstances of the case, he would think so also. Lord Byron never left Lady Byron, but Lady Byron *did* leave Lord Byron.

The recent death of Representative Starkweather has drawn attention to the remarkable mortality within the last year or two among the Representatives in Congress from New England. Within a comparatively brief period the following have died: Sumner, Wilson, Harper, Crocker, Ames, Whiting and Buffinton, of Massachusetts, Hersey, of Maine, Jencks, of Rhode Island, Ferry, Strong and Starkweather, of Connecticut.

Treasurer New proposes to resign his present position at an early day, probably at the close of the present fiscal year. This determination has been caused entirely by his private affairs, his principal partner in the banking business at Indianapolis being forced to retire from the management of his bank in consequence of failing health. Mr. New, when relieved from his present public duties, will return to Indianapolis and assume charge of the bank as its president.

The bankruptcy of Franklin Philp, the Washington stationer, is announced. His immense residence was known as the "Philp Mansion," where the most prominent literary and theatrical gentlemen of the world have had nightly reunions and were participants in the most sumptuous banquets. Mr. Philp has been appointed chief clerk of the Navy Agent at San Francisco, at a salary of $2,000 a year. His valuable residence, furniture, paintings, books and articles of vertu have been sacrificed by him to pay his creditors as nearly as possible in full.

While Treasurer Hebel, of Indiana, was on his way to Indianapolis last week, he learned of a man and wife, living at Arcadia, who had twenty-four children—twelve boys and twelve girls—the oldest being thirty years of age, the result of one marriage. The girls all dress alike, and the family all eat at one table, the girls on one side and boys on the other, the father at the head and mother at the foot. The old gentleman is well off, and intends to keep the family together until he dies, when he says they can do as they like. This is certainly a remarkable family.

There is an incessant round of elegant dissipation at Washington. Just such a picture as Byron gives of London style is now to be witnessed there:

"Then dress, then dinner, then awakes the world,
Then glare the lamps, then whirl the wheels, then roar
Through street and square fast-flashing chariots, hurled
Like harnessed meteors—then along the floor
Chalked mimics painting, then festoons are twirled,
Then move the brazen hinges of the door
Which opens to the thousand 'happy few'
An earthly paradise of ormolu."

A Contrast Worthy Public Attention.

What is the effect of a drastic purgative upon the constipated bowels and a dyspeptic stomach? The intestine is emptied so violently as to weaken and render it still more inactive, among the gastric juices vitiated by contact with an indigestible medicine, lose the chemical qualities which constitute them the only true solvents of the food. Results—aggravated constipation and chronic indigestion. What, on the other hand, are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on the same organs. The bowels are moved, but without violence, and at the same time acquire healthful tone; the gastric secretions are stimulated and improved, and duly perform their part in the processes which eventuate in the nutrition of every part of the human structure. Results—a regular habit of body, sound digestion and vigor. Let the public draw its own conclusions from this contrast.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to the system which proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, and take no other.

Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles. Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other.

Tape Worm

Removed alive with head complete, in from two to three hours. No fee till removed, by E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Seat Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Call and see; advice free, or send for circular. Ask your druggist for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1 per bottle. MWF

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., 43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN..........President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON..........Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Christopher Zug, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

HALE, KILBURN & CO.
Sole Manuf's of the Prize Medal
CHAMPION FOLDING BED
Warranted Best and Cheapest in the World. Illustrated Circulars Free—Mention this paper. 48 & 50 North Sixth St., Philada., Pa. Branch Store, 613 Broadway, New York.

THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - - - $5,250,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.
The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly; and is liberal in its requirements generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium the second year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. *Endowment policies issued at Life rates.*
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Pennsylvania Military Academy
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 8TH.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For Circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, PRES'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of JULIUS DROCOURT, deceased, late of Sewickley borough, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims aga'nst the said estate will present the same for settlement to
A. H. DROCOURT, Executor,
26 and 28 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, January 24, 1876.

LAMPS.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
300 LIBERTY STREET, COR. SMITHFIELD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
LAMPS AND GLASSWARE.
Courteous and Prompt Attention. A Moderate Price for a Good Article. Please Call and See for Yourself.

Argand Burners, Argand Wicks, Bulb Chimneys, Brackets, Burners, Brass Founts, Chandeliers, Cigar Lighters, Candle Wick, Chimneys, Collars, Dark Lanterns, Fillers, Founts, Gas Globes, Gas Chimneys, Gas Shades, Green Globes, Hangers, Hand Lamps, Hotel Lamps, Imported Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, Lamp Brushes, Lanterns, Lard Oil, Lantern Globes, Match Safes, Novelty Lamps, Opal Chimneys, Paper Shades, Putty, Police Lanterns, Pulpit Lamps, Pendents, Plaster Paris, Pocket Lanterns, Reflectors, Round Wick, Red Wick, Red Globes, Sewing Lamps, Sockets, Sun Burners, Shade, Shears, Safety Lamps, Student Lamps, Do Chimneys, Do Burners, Side Lamps, Smoke Bells, Stable Lanterns, Tin Reflectors, Venus Burners, Wicks, Wax Tapers.

Bases, Opal and Bronze, Brass Hand Lamps, Candles for Lanterns, Chandelier Hooks, Decorated Shades, Dining-Room Lamps, Excelsior Burners, Extension Pieces, Expanding Screws, Fireside Burners, Factory Lanterns, Green Plated Shades, Gasoline Burners, Hall Lamps, Hurricane Lanterns, Hurricane Glasses and Burners, Imported Argand Chimneys, Mammoth or No. 3 Burners, Oil Cans, all sizes, Old Style Chimneys, Odd Parts of Lamps, Pulleys for Chandeliers, Railroad Lanterns, Sun Hinge Burners, Steamboat Lamps, Toilet Hand Lamps, Tripod Shade Holders, Two-Joint Bracket, Triple Bracket, Unique Burners with Rings, X L. Burners and Chimneys.

ELAINE at Manufacturer's Prices.
WINDOW GLASS CUT TO ORDER.
LAMPS REPAIRED.
BEST CARBON AND HEAD-LIGHT OILS.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 2, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8. 1876.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

New and Beautiful Assortment of
DRESS GOODS!
At 12½ cents, New Choice Dark Dress Goods.
At 15 cents, New Line Choice Dress Goods.
At 18¾ cents, Select Assortment New Dress Goods.
At 25 cents, Large Variety in New Novelties in Dress Goods.
At 20 cents to 87½ cents, Our Usual Good Value in Black Alpacas, our own importations.
At the Very Lowest Prices, All Qualities and Grades in Black Cashmeres.
All the Latest Novelties in Plaid and Figured Fine Dress Goods, Plain Colored Alpacas and Mohairs, Plain Cashmeres, Drap De Etes, Merinos, Sateens, &c., &c.
Prices on all Dress Goods will be found the Very Lowest.
A Full and Complete Line of BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. Best Value and Lowest Prices.
Jeans, Cassimeres, Basket Patterns, Diagonals and Fine Dress Cloths, Good Value, for Gents and Boys' Wear.

NEW LINES OF DOMESTIC AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
We have just opened a New Line of IRISH LINENS, our own importation, and just taken from Custom House, all numbers and extra good value.
Also, direct from Dundee, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland a Full and Complete New Line of Loom Table Linens and Table Damasks, all the different qualities at much less than usual prices for same.
WHITE TABLE CLOTHS, different sizes, with White Satin Damask and Colored Borders, Buff, Red, Pink and Green Table Cloths at bargain prices. NAPKINS, in White and Colored, to match.
THE LOWEST PRICES FOR
Plain and Twilled Sheeting Muslins, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Butchers' Linen, Heavy Linens. New Spring Styles Chintzes and Percales. Heavy Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, &c.
WITH PLEASURE WE CALL ATTENTION TO
the Prices and Value on all our Lines of Domestic Goods, as we feel assured that they are ALWAYS the LOWEST and BEST.
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
Plain, Welt, Striped and Figured PIQUES. Plain, Striped and Barred NAINSOOKS. Plain and Barred JACONETS. White and Colored SWISSES, TARLATANS, &c.
OPENED AND PLACED IN STOCK TO-DAY
Another Large and Beautiful Assortment, embracing about 2,000 pieces HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, very cheap.
BARGAINS IN LADIES' NEW SHAWLS, SACQUES, SUITS, &c., all New Spring Styles.
Ready Made Clothing, for Men, Boys and Youths.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children.
THE LOWEST PRICES FOR
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, &c., &c.

A New and Elegant Line of
New Spring Flowers,
SINGLE ROSES, &c., &c.
Newest Spring Shapes of LADIES AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS.
Old Ladies Bonnets, Hat Frames, Old Ladies Black and White Dress Caps.
All the Latest Novelties in Cashmere, Plain and Dotted Nets, Cashmere Chenille Dot Veilings, Cashmere Net for Scarfs.
And a Beautiful Assortment of White and Cashmere Lace Neckties, Fichus, Scarfs, &c.
Large and Elegant Display of Ladies' Silk Neckties and Scarfs, Brocaded Crepe De Chene Scarfs, &c.
New Assortment of Dress Trimmings, and Special Bargains in New Silk Fringes, New Laces, Cashmere Laces, Valenciennes Laces and Insertings.
Large and Complete Lines of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, Of Every Description.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.
All the Popular Bargains.

WHOLESALE STORES.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JANUARY 3, A CHOICE LINE OF
NEW DRESS GOODS!
Purchased during the past week at much under value, and will be sold accordingly.
New Styles Dark Prints. Shirting Prints,
Light Ground Percales, Cambrics and Prints at very low prices, to close.
Full lines of Domestic Dry Goods at lowest prices.
Our department of Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Underwear, Notions, Trimmings, &c., kept fully replete with New Goods, which are arriving daily.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.
77 and 79 Market Street.

James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Opened a Large Assortment of
LUPINS, FRENCH MERINOS AND CASHMERES,
IN BLACK AND CLOTH SHADES.
These Goods were bought at the recent Closing Out Auction Sale of Lupin's fabrics in New York. We are consequently offering them at a great reduction on early season prices. Parties in want of Choice Goods will find this a rare opportunity to buy Fine Goods at moderate prices.
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
PLAIDS, CAMELS' HAIR CLOTHS and KNICKERBOCKER EFFECTS at Greatly Reduced Prices. A Large Stock of
LADIES' FINE FURS
Seal Sacques, Muffs and Boas.
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, SACQUES AND JACKETS,
From Six to Ten Dollars, former price Eight to Fifteen Dollars. A few Very Choice
Black Silk Suits,
Trimmed with Velvet, at One Hundred Dollars, reduced from One Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars. Our stock of
BLACK AND FANCY DRESS SILKS
VERY COMPLETE.
Agents for the Domestic Sewing Machine.
JAMES CALDWELL & CO.,
115 and 117
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

MERCHANT TAILORS.
ONLY A FEW MINUTES' WALK TO
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Avenue,
Where the stock of goods for Gents wear is unexcelled.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor.
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
IS AT
R. H. PALMER'S,
105 MARKET STREET.

CARPETS.
FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED AT PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION, FOR Brussels Carpets, FROM
McFarland, Collins AND Co
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for two years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

INSURANCE.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
W. G. JOHNSTON..........President.
WALTER MORRIS..........Secretary.
Office, NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
(ENGLISH BUILDINGS,)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors.
W. G. Johnston, Capt. Thos. Snowdon, Jehu Haworth, Isaac DeHaven, Thos. Pepperday, R. McEldowney, Cyrus Shepard, John H. Wilson, John Shipton, George Wilson, J. Caldwell, Jr., George Bingham, Alexander Moore, Capt. Wm. B. Haslett, Wm. B. Hays, Jr.
Captain J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

Federal Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
FIRE.
Office—Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.
A. McFARLAND, President. Dr. W. J. LANGFITT, Vice President.
R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Directors.
A. McFarland, W. J. Langfitt, Valentine Baker, Joseph H. Boreland, Wm. Schoyer, S. B. Smith, Jacob G. Reel, B. D. Moore, Alex. Hilands, James M. Hemphill, James B. Orr, Samuel Dyer, Wm. Rosebury, Samuel George, Jr., Albert Pitcairn, W. D. Peebles, H. McGeary, Henry Palmer, W. Geo. Gibson, Samuel Severance.
WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.
MWF

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors.
James Herdman, Wm. Vankirk, John E. Parke, Jared M. Brush, Samuel McCrickart, Wm. F. Lang, Captain J. L. Rhodes, Charles Arbuckle, C. B. Shea, John Farrell, O. P. Smith, John F. Dravo.
JAMES HERDMAN..........President.
WM. VANKIRK..........Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER..........Secretary.
GEO. M. ALEXANDER..........Gen'l Agent.

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY
87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - - $250,000
ASSETS, $371,679 07, JANUARY 1, 1876.
JAS. I. BENNETT..........President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT..........Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY..........Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON..........General Agent.
Directors.
James I. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, John W. Chalfant, Robert Lea, I. C. Pershing, William Walker, John Wilson, Henry A. Weaver, Geo. W. Hailman, Joseph Walton, C. W. Batchelor, S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Mark W. Watson.

Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1843.
CAPITAL - $225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
Directors.
Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Chas. J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Phillip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, D. Ihmsen, Joseph Kirkpatrick, H. Sellers McKee.
ALEXANDER NIMICK..........President.
WM. P. HERBERT..........Secretary.
GEO. NEELD..........Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
Cash Capital, $175,000
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL..........President.
GEO. A. BERRY..........Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY..........Secretary.
Capt. F. A. DOHRMAN, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.
Directors.
Wm. A. Caldwell, George A. Berry, Henry Hays, James Woodburn, Charles Atwell, R. H. Palmer, James A. McDevitt, David M. Smith, William Rea, Robert Dalzell, William Means, Geo. W. Dilworth, David McCandless, D. S. H. Gilmore, James McCandless.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1875, $13,500,000 GOLD.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa
MWF

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE
This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued.
VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN 35 cents; with cloth covers 65 cents.
Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
99 WATER STREET.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY!
The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
However obscure the cause may be which contribute to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting, as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of
NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine with an excess of earthy or limey sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory, and marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress, though retained but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a whiffle-minded, or fickle-minded man.
This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may, with a certainty, be cured by
THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS,
Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pustule, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scaldhead, Barbers' Itch, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blothes, Glandular Swelling, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh. Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best
BLOOD MEDICINE
Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most Powerful Alterative ever originated by man, removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia, and Melancholia.
Each package of the Cordial Balm contains one box of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately at 50 cents per box.

DR. WHITTIER,
FOUNDER AND PROPRIETOR OF THE
Keystone Dispensary,
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations: cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
Girard Medical Dispensary,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. d*

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS.
DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857. MWF

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR THE speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Opium Eating, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggist can put it up. Address PROF. WIGGIN, Charlestown, Mass.

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PAPER MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Book, News and Tea Paper,
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PRINTING PAPERS
MADE TO ORDER AT OUR MILL.
Warehouse No. 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.
MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 3:01 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:20 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6:20 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:07 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Atlantic Express, daily, 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:50 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m, New York 10:10 a m.

Fast line daily, at 7:41 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a m, Philadelphia, 7:35 a m, New York 10:35 a m, Baltimore 7:35 a m, Washington 9:03 a m.

Johnstown Accommodation, 2:21 p m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m, 3:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday 10:46 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:66 a m, 5:06 and 9:26 p m. Sunday, 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 9:21 a m, 1:41, 4:51, 7:11 and 8:11 p m.

Liberty Accommodation, 3:11 and 10:11 p m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..7:56 a m
Cincinnati Express daily..........8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily..........1:41 p m
Limited Mail daily..........5:41 p m
Way Passenger daily..........8:41 p m
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:41 a m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a m, 1:21, 3:41, 5:56 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, 7:06 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:06 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 11:46 a m, 3:06 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p m.

Liberty Accommodation, 7:11 a m and 4:06 p m.

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.
No Change of Cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8 6 a m.
Connellsville Express, daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p m.
Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9: a m and 6:46 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.
City Time:

Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:36 a m
Express, connecting for Butler..........2:26 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 9:16 a m, and 4:56 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 11:26 a m, 6:16, 9:41 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9:11 p m.
Tarentum Accommodation..........11:31 p m.
Market Train for Butler..........3:31 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler..........10:11 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:51 p m
Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a m and 1:36 p m.
Springdale Accommodation, 6:51 a m, 2:51, 7:16 and 11:11 p m. On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 6:41 p m.
Market Train from Butler..........9:11 a m

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:07 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	8:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex	6:57 a m
Columbus Mail	7:12 a m	Washington Ac	8:27 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Dennison Ac	9:57 a m
McDonald's Ac	11:02 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:02 p m
Dennison Ac	2:57 p m	Washington Ac	4:12 p m
Washington Ac	4:42 p m	Columbus Mail	5:42 p m
Limited Mail	6:02 p m	Fast Line	7:12 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Southern Ex	2:22 a m
McDonald's Ac	10:47 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:02 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m		

Pacific Express, Limited Mail and McDonald's Accommodation No. 12 leave daily.
Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.
D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after DECEMBER 12, 1875, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:12 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:42 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	7:12 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail	8 27 a m	Chicago Ex	12:27 p m
Chicago Ex	8:42 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex	1:52 p m	Chicago Mail	3:42 p m
Pacific Express	3:12 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:52 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:17 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	7:07 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex	4:37 p m	Cleve & W Ex	7:22 p m
Through Mail—limited	6:02 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:27 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8 57 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:27 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:12 p m	Enon Ac	8:47 a m
Enon Ac	3:42 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:52 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:12 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:52 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:27 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:57 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:37 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52 a m

Through Mail—Limited, Leaves Daily.
Pacific Express Leaves Daily.
Chicago Express Arrives Daily.
Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.
All other Trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH DIVISION.
CHANGE OF TIME.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1875, Trains on this Road will Depart from and Arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac	6:50 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:05 a m
Through Mail	9:45 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:15 p m	Through Ex	7:10 a m
Uniontown Ac	3:45 p m	Uniontown Ac	10:00 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	5:35 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:25 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:15 p m	Through Mail	9:00 p m
McKees't Ch T	12:45 p m	McKees't Ch T	10:05 a m

Mail Trains daily. Through Express east, daily, except Sunday. Through Express west, daily, except Monday. Accommodation Trains daily, except Sunday.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Car.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east and south.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
R. B. SOWERS, Ticket Agent, 55 Fifth avenue.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, December 6, 1875, train will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time:

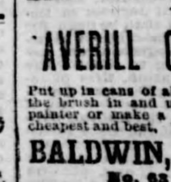
LEAVES.		ARRIVES.	
Arnolds Parker Acc	6:55 a m	Night Express	6:05 a m
Buffalo Express	8:25 a m	Parnassus Ac	6:45 a m
1st Soda Wks Ac	10:10 a m	1st Soda Wks Ac	8:10 a m
Kittanning Acc	11:40 a m	Arnolds Parker Ac	9:35 a m
Titusville Ex	1:00 p m	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac	11:15 a m
Emlenton Acc	3:20 p m	2d Soda Wks Ac	1:55 p m
Hulton Ac	5:00 p m	Titusville Ex	2:45 p m
2d Soda Wks Ac	6:10 p m	Kittanning Ac	6:00 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	Hulton Ac	7:00 p m
Parnassus Ac	11:00 p m	Buffalo Ex	8:55 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.
Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p m. Stop at all Stations.
Special Sunday Train between Pittsburgh and Foxburg, connecting at Parkers with Parkers and Karns City Railroad for Karns City and Petrolia. Leave Pittsburgh at 7:15 a. m. (city time), arriving at Foxburg 11:00 a. m.; returning leaves Foxburg at 2:55 p. m., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:05 p. m., stopping at all stations.
Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.
Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making direct connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. east to Williamsport, west to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.
Buffalo Express and Emlenton Accommodation north and south, connect at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.
Buffalo Express north and south, make close connection at Brocton, to and from.
Buffalo orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.
Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.

DAVID McCARGO, General Superintendent.
J. NORTON HALL, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold by
BALDWIN, MARQUIS & CO.,
No. 63 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Fairbank's Standard



Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures, Scales Repaired Promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 8, 1876.

The condition of the Pittsburgh money market remains precisely as last reported—low rates rule on choice business paper and undoubted collaterals, and there is very little disposition on the part of lenders to meddle with anything of a doubtful nature. On saleable stocks money can be had at from 6 to 8 per cent.

Local investment bonds are feeling the influence of the increased supply of idle money and are rapidly advancing. All the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds have moved up a point or two and sales are made freely at the advance. Pan Handle bonds are also sharing in the good feeling and have advanced to as high a figure as before the coupons were cut off. All this results from the fact that lenders are afraid to buy ordinary investments and are willing to take such as pay a smaller rate of interest but are undoubtedly safe.

This is the usual result of the want of confidence following commercial disorders and is by no means confined to our own experience. In England, after the panic of 1866, this reservoir was so full that money could be borrowed at 2 per cent. on call, while for time-loans mercantile borrowers found it closed, for the simple reason that confidence was paralyzed and destroyed. For a very similar reason it is that the recuperation has been so slow from the effects of the panic of 1873, in this country and abroad. Confidence has been shaken and it is still weak. There is an abundance of idle capital, but the owners of that capital have not the confidence to lend it, except in certain directions and on favorite terms. Thus, while banks and financial institutions in England and on the continent of Europe have more money on deposit than they can use, there is somewhere or other a fatal distrust among the owners of capital, which makes loans harder of negotiation in some directions and easier in others, while the greater number of men seem to prefer keeping their money in such a form that they can command and control it at short notice.

—Southern exchanges tell us that white workingmen and mechanics in the neighborhood of Atlanta have set on foot a scheme for protection against the competition of negro labor. They have made a covenant that they will not deal with those who employ cheap colored labor, nor will they support them for public office. The plan embraces also a determination to trade only with those who pay the highest wages to white men for services that the negroes will do more cheaply, and to rent houses built exclusively by white mechanics. To satisfy a prejudice these model reformers are willing to pay money freely out of their pockets, under the mistaken notion that they are thereby bettering their condition. They forget that they are only adding to the cost of what they consume and to the house rentals they must pay. It can hardly be necessary to state that such a crude conspiracy against the general welfare must come to grief. Employers, as a rule, will employ the cheapest labor they can find, all other things being equal. The transaction is another specimen of the manner in which the average workingman often cuts his nose off to spite his face.

—In Secretary Bristow's interview with the Committee on Ways and Means, he called attention to the fact that the quotations in the bond list were, 6's of 1881, 20-year bonds, 122¼@122¾; for the 6's, consols 1865, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, 119⅝@119¾; the currency 6's or Pacific Railroad bonds, thirty years, 121¾. He called attention to this in order to show that a long rate bond was the most popular; that the currency 6's brought more than the 5-20's, which are redeemable in gold. From data of this kind he argued that the larger the issue of bonds, and the longer time they had to run, the more popular they became; that a small loan was placed on the market in a short time and it did not become generally known. Therefore he asked Congress to authorize the extension of the four and half per cent bonds from $300,000,000 to $800,000,000 and the lengthening of the time they had to run to thirty years. This he said would enable him to place that loan upon the market as fast as they could handle the bonds at the Treasury. It was supposed by some that he would ask for an increase of the rate of interest, but he did not. He was satisfied with the rate. To negotiate 500,000,000 of four and half per cent bonds and retire the same amount of sixes would make a difference of $7,500,000 a year saving in interest, and he wanted to commence it as soon as possible. It may be assumed as almost a certainty that the committee will report in favor of his proposition, and that both Houses of Congress will pass it without much question. The increase will be taken from the fours, and the amount of bonds left from the funding loan of 1870 will therefore be 500,000,000 four and half and 500,000,000 fours—all thirty year bonds.

—Col. Scott is making good progress in his grand Southern Pacific Railroad scheme. In pushing its claims before the committee at Washington, he has precedent on his side, whilst it cannot be denied, even by the most rabid opponent of Government subsidies, that the business interests of the county call for its completion, either by the aid of the National Government or with out it. One giant railroad monopoly has been already created by Congressional aid, and it has been so conducted as to rob the people who paid for it instead of serving them. It is not surprising that the managers of this concern should make desperate efforts as they are doing to defeat the new project, for its success accomplished they will be compelled to treat the public with fairness, or yield to the inevitable. The completion of the great Southern route will be a boon to the country, whilst under the safeguards and restrictions suggested by Mr. Scott, the National Government cannot possibly suffer loss. As a means of reviving the iron trade and other industries, and increasing the demand for labor, the importance of this project cannot be over-estimated. There seems to be a good prospect of its being favorably reported by the committee, and we are heartily glad to note its progress in public favor.

—The House sub-Committee on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill have agreed, with only one dissenting vote, to report in favor of the bill as recommended by Col. T. A. Scott. There is no doubt that the whole committee will concur in the report.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET. NEW YORK, February 7, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been fairly active during the day, and after the second call there has been a decided change in prices. New York Central has been conspicuous for its advance to 114, and it is noticeable that no conspicuous buying has advanced the price. Western Union was very dull early in the day, but recovered toward the close on large purchases by the Gould clique, but we are not prepared to give the objective point for these purchases; but the Gould party is credited with being the chief buyers.

Pacific Mail has recovered from its extreme depression, and closed firm at 35½@35⅝.

Lake Shore has been in good demand all day, and it looks as if quotations would be carried higher to-morrow.

The disposition of the street is now in favor of higher prices; but from the operations of our friends, the cliques, we believe that at any material advance they will be only too anxious to unload, and for the present we advise sales at every advance.

Money remains easy at 4@5 per cent. on call.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 8, 1876.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M	3:00 P. M
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	113	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	122⅝	122⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	117⅛	117⅞	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	119⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121½	121⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	121½	121⅝	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	123⅛	123¼	....	....	....
10-40's	116½	116⅝	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	119⅝	119⅝	....	....	....
Currency 6's	125¼	125⅛	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	117¼	117⅛	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	73	77½	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
Quicksilver	17⅝	....	17	17⅛	....
Pacific Mail	35⅝	35¼	35¼	35⅜	35¼
Panama	130	....	130	....	....
Adams Express	100	....	109	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	85⅛	....	87	87½	....
American Express	69	....	70	....	....
United States Expr's	59⅝	....	60⅛	....	....
New York Central	114	....	114¼	113⅞	113¼
Erie	17⅝	....	17⅝	....	17
Michigan Central	61¼	....	61½	61¼	60¾
Michigan Southern	67⅛	66⅜	66⅝	66⅝	66¾
Illinois Central	97⅞	....	97⅞	98	....
Cleveland & Pitts	95	....	95½	95	....
Chicago & N'western	42⅝	42	42⅝	....	42¼
Do. preferred	63⅜	....	....	63¼	63
Rock Island	109⅛	109⅛	....	....	109⅛
St. Paul common	42¼	42	....	42⅝	42
Do. preferred	78	....	....	77¼	78
Wabash common	6½	....	6¼	....	6¼
Fort Wayne	101	....	100	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅜	....	22	22	21¾
Union Pacific	69	....	69	....	64
Harlem	140	....	136½	137	....
N. J. Central	....	114½	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Joe	20	....	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	....	....	....	....	5½
Iron Mountain	22	....	21½	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	5	....	5	....	5½
Missouri Pacific	12½	....	....	....	13¾
Kansas Pacific	....	14	....	....	....
South Carolinas, Ap	....	37⅛	....	....	....
South Carolinas, Ju	....	37	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	102⅜	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	55
Reading	....	....	51¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	....	140	....
Oil Creek	....	....	15⅛
Lehigh Valley	....	....	63⅝
Allegheny Valley	97	....	....
Empire Transpor'n	52	....	....
P., C. & St. L., m. b.	81	....	....
Northern Pacific bonds	....	....	22¼

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112½.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5 per cent. Customs receipts $539,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $115,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Produce exports for the week $4,558,000. Sterling firm; 486 for long and 489¼ for demand.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 112⅝, with sales in the interim at 113. Carrying rates 2 to 5¼ per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong; in some cases there was a difference of from ⅛ to ½ per cent. between bidding and asking prices. Railroad bonds strong and higher with Northwestern and Pacific issues as the features. State securities steady. The stock market opened firm but shortly became weak and prices declined from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. in the general list. Toward one o'clock the market became strong and a recovery took place in some cases. In the last hour of business speculative shares declined from ¼ to ⅝ per cent., and prices at the close were nearly the lowest of the day. Illinois Central was exceptionally firm, and express stocks closed strong at a further advance. Transactions aggregate 147,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 13,000 Northwestern, 9,000 Rock Island, 14,000 St. Paul, 28,000 Lake Shore and 16,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	77⅝	Rock Island	109⅛
Quicksilver	17	St. Paul	42⅞
Do. preferred	20	Do. preferred	77¾
Pacific Mail	35¼	Toledo & Wabash	6⅞
Mariposa	8⅝	Do preferred	9¼

Do. preferred	9	Fort Wayne	101
Adams Express	102¾	Terre Haute	....
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Do. preferred	28¼
American Ex	61¾	Chicago & Alton	101
U. S. Express	60¾	Do. preferred	109
New York Central	113	Ohio & Mississippi	21⅝
Erie	17	Burling'n & Qu'cy	119½
Do. preferred	35	Hannibal & St. Joe	20¾
Harlem	137	Delaware & Lack	118½
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. Tel	20¼
Mich. Central	60¾	Do. preferred	5½
Panama	130	Missouri Pacific	13½
Lake Shore	65¼	Indiana Central	....
Illinois Central	98	Union Pacific stck	68¾
Clev. & Pitts	95½	Cen. Pac. bonds	108¼
Northwestern	42½	Union Pac. bonds	104½
Do. preferred	63	Do. land grants	101¾
Indiana Central	55	Do. sink'g fund	95¼
N. J. Central	109¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	5-20's, 1868	123¼
5-20's, 1865	117¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	119⅝
5-20's, 1867	121⅝	Currency 6's	125⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45½	N. Carolinas, new	9
Tennessee, new	44	S. Carolinas, old	37
Virginia, old	38	S. Carolinas, new	37
Virginia, new	38	Missouri 6's	102¼
N. Carolinas, old	17		

LONDON, February 8, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £164,000. Consols for money 94 3-16; for account 94 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105⅝; do 1867, 109⅝; 10 40's, 105⅛; new 5's, 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 15¾; do preferred 32.

PARIS, February 8.—Rentes 67 francs 35½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 8.—United States bonds—New 5's 101⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Gold 112¼. Sight par. Sterling—Bank 549@549¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 8, 1876.

The general markets continue to drag along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important. Dealers generally are exercising considerable caution in making their purchases. The demand was principally local. The improvement so long expected fails to put in an appearance. In regard to the leading articles we have but few changes to note. Grain—The market continues somewhat unsettled for wheat; there was a fair inquiry for choice grades; other descriptions attracted but little attention. The mills are in receipt of the lion's share of wheat. Prices are without change. Flour was in fair demand. The supply was equal to the demand. The mills are manufacturing a very superior article, one that does them credit. Bacon—The market was firm, with a good demand. Prices are stiffening up here and in the West.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,977	Corn, bus	1,753
Wheat, bus	1,445	Barley, bus	450
Oats, bus	4,345	Butter, pkgs	42
Bacon, pcs	1,145	Bacon, tcs	29
Hay, bales	648		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was a quiet one with a restricted demand for most descriptions. The receipts was fair, being about equal to the demand. So far as prices are concerned we have but few to note. The following are the current rates of the various articles that come under this head: Wheat—Michigan white $1 38@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 29@1 33; the latter for strictly prime quality: Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. Corn is quiet, with light receipts at former prices. We quote new shelled at 51@53c for good yellow; new ear 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator is held at 63@65c. Oats were steady at about former quotations. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@44c; Western white 43@44c. Barley—Not much doing; Canada is held at $1 30@1 35 ⅌ bushel; choice spring at $1 18@1 22; common to prime $1 00@1 10; low grades nominal at 90c@$1 00. Rye quiet with a sale at 82c, held at 80@83c ⅌ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The receipts are coming in more freely, but not in sufficient quantities to produce any change in prices. The largest inquiry, as usual, was for the better grades. We quote as follows: From mills: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ⅌ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ⅌ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well-known brands of family flour $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $8 00@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; self raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $3 25 ⅌ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c per bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ⅌ bbl; kegs $3 50. Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2½@2¾c ⅌ lb.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices have been uniform for some time. We quote loose from wagon $17 00@22 00, per ton as per quality and condition. We quote upland prairie baled at $12 00@14 00 per ton; timothy $17 00@19 00 as per quality.

MILL FEED—With a falling off in the receipts prices have stiffened all round with an increased demand, bran being held at $15 00@16 00 ⅌ ton; shorts and seconds $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@24 00. Oil meal $40 00@43 00 ⅌ ton.

ASHES—The market was not very active. The current rates are: Soda ash, common, 3@3¼c; refined do 3¾@4c; nitre 4c; pearl 7½c; potash 7c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 5@5½c; flour spar 2@2½c ⅌ lb.

Country Produce.

APPLES—With a light stock to operate with the market was firm with an upward tendency in prices. We note sales in a jobbing way as follows: Choice sound $3 75@4 00 per barrel; medium to good $2 75@3 25; common lots are dull; prices very uncertain.

APPLE BUTTER—The stock in first hands is a small one; holders of a good article are firm in their views. We note sales at 60@70c per gallon, as per quality.

BEANS—We have to report a very dull market, with more sellers than buyers. We quote small white navy at $1 20@1 30 per bushel; mixed are too uncertain to quote.

BEESWAX—The demand was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c per pound.

BUTTER—The week's receipts, so far, have been liberal, with a good supply on the market; common and medium grades are dull; prices uncertain, as the supply exceeds the demand. We quote strictly prime table butter, nicely put up in small packages, at 27@28c; prime 25@27c; good 20@25c; low 20c.

CIDER—The receipts have fallen off. The market was firmer without any quotable change. We quote nominally at $5 00@7 00 as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The market was not an active one. Prices are nominal at $11 00@12 00 per barrel, as per quality and condition.

CHEESE—The demand for some days has been quite active, holders being very firm in their views. The stock in this market is being steadily reduced. We quote in a jobbing way: Prime Ohio factory 13½@14c; New York 14@14½c; Ohio Sweitzer 13@14½c; Limberger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUITS—We have to report a dull market, with more sellers than buyers. Apples—Prime bright quarters 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—With a falling off in the receipts the market exhibited increased firmness. We note sales of fresh lots at 16@18c ⅌ dozen.

HOMINY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at $3 75@4 00 ⅌ barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c ⅌ lb. California is quoted at 30c ⅌ lb.

HOPS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quite depressed. Choice 1875's rule at 15@20c ⅌ lb, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

MINCE MEAT—In ample supply. We quote nominally at 10½@11c ⅌ lb. The demand has been limited for some days; the season is drawing to a close.

NUTS—The market was a quiet one, sales being restricted to lots to meet the present wants of the trade. We quote as follows: Peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ⅌ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ⅌ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—As we have before remarked, the market was a dull one with more sellers than buyers. Stocks have accumulated, hence holders are anxious to realize. We hear of sales on the track at 36@38c ⅌ bushel; from store in a small way, 40@45c.

POULTRY—The offerings have been light for some days, with a limited demand. So far, however, as prices are concerned we have no change to report. Dressed chickens 12@13c ⅌ lb; turkeys, 14@15c ⅌ lb.; live chickens, by the coop, 45@55c per pair.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9¾@10c ⅌ lb; country do 8¼@9c ⅌ lb.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 50 ⅌ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 65@1 75 ⅌ bushel. Turnips 35@45c ⅌ bushel. Beets 45@50c ⅌ bushel. Parsnips 60@70c ⅌ bushel.

ALES—In good supply. We quote city brands $8 00 ⅌ barrel to the trade, and $9 00 to the country; XX ale $10 00; India ale $11 00; half-barrel in proportion.

Provisions.

The market was decidedly firmer with a good demand. Prices in the West are advancing. The present rates are as follows:

Hams, Extra Sugar Cured, ⅌ lb.	14¼	Lard, Prime Leaf in ½ bbls., ⅌ lb	14
Shoulders, Extra Sugar Cured, ⅌ lb	10¼	Lard, Prime Leaf in buckets, ⅌ lb	14½
Breakfast Bacon, Extra Sugar Cured, ⅌ lb	4¼	Lard, Refined in 3 lb caddies, ⅌ lb	16½
Dried Beef, Extra Sugar Cured, ⅌ lb		Lard, Refined in 5 lb caddies, ⅌ lb	16¼
		Lard, Refined in 3 lb pails, ⅌ lb	17
Beef Tongues, Extra Sugar Cured, ⅌ doz. $	50	Lard, Refined in 5 lb pails, ⅌ lb	16¾
		Lard, Refined in 6 lb pails, ⅌ lb	16½
Bacon Shoulders, ⅌ lb	9¾	Ham Sausage, ⅌ lb	9
Bacon, Short Rib Sides, ⅌ lb	13	Lard Oil, Extra Winter Strained, ⅌ gal	$1 08
Bacon, Clear Rib Sides, ⅌ lb	13½	Lard Oil, Miners' Winter Strained, ⅌ gal	67
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	00		
Family Mess Pork, about 25 pieces in bbl., ⅌ bbl	21 75	Carbon Oil, Standard White, ⅌ gal	12½
Short Cut Mess Pork, about 50 pieces in bbl., ⅌ bbl	21 75	Cheese, Prime New York Goshen, ⅌ lb	14
		Pigs' Feet, kegs $	2 00
		Pigs' Feet, ½ bls	4 15
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, ⅌ lb	13½	Pigs' Feet, 1 bbl	9 10

DRESSED HOGS—The season is drawing to a close. Prices are somewhat easier. We quote nominally 7¾@8½c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—The market was weak with a decline in prices. We quote country at 8@8½c; city rendered 8¾@9¼c.

RAGS—Market steady. We note sales in a regular way at 3c for good washed.

SEEDS—We have to report a quiet market. A movement is looked for before long. We quote nominally timothy $2 75@3 00 ⅌ bushel; clover $8 50@8 75.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ⅌ gallon; best city make (No. 2) at 15c ⅌ gallon with pay for barrels.

Groceries.

The demand was only a moderate one; buyers are evidently holding off. The supply on the market is considered ample. The present rates are:

Green Coffees.	⅌ lb.	*Sugars.*	⅌ lb.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	24 c	Standard B	10⅛c
Prime Rio	23 c	Do. extra C	10 c
Good Rio	22 c	Extra C—yel	9¼@9½c
Ordinary Rio	21 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	33 c	Franklin, B	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¼c
Rio, in papers 26	@27 c	Crushed	11¼c
2d grades do, 24	@26 c	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk 23¼	@26½c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	34 c	Good fair N. O.	8 c
Java, in bulk	33¼c	Fully do	8¼c
Teas.		Prime do	8¾c
Young Hyson 45c	@$1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder 60c	@ 1 10	White clarified do	10 c
Imperial 80c	@ 90	*Molasses.*	⅌ gall.
Japan 40c	@ 85	Str'y ch. N. O.	60@65c
Oolong 25c	@ 85	Prime	55@58c
Fancy	1 00	Good	50c
Souchong 35c	@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	⅌ lb	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4½@4¾c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	9½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10½c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	60 c
Choice Car'la	7¼@8 c	Allspice	18@19 c
Patna	7 @8 c	Cassia	33@35 c
Rangoon	7 c	Nutmegs	$1 35
Louisiana	7 c	Pepper	22 c

Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ⅌ box	$1 25
Bi-carb in 10 lb pkgs	5¾c	S. S. Star, ⅌ box	5 75
Bi-carb in lb papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ⅌ bx	6 75
Candles.		St. Patrick do	6 75
Star, full weight	18 c	Do. N. Y. City, ⅌ b	5 ..
Stearine	15 c	German mottled do	7½c
Mould	11@12 c		

TOBACCOS—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun roll	60@65c	Six Twist	43@55c
Black Navy	55@65c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	63@65c	Western leaf—wrappers	15@20c
Louisville Cav	68@70c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	Ohio seed wrap'rs	18@25c
Virginia Tens	58@63c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Conn. (choice) wrapper	60@70c
Double Thick	65@68c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Flounders	65@68c	Havana wrap's	$1 25@2 50
Bright pounds	65@85c	Havana fillers	95c@$1 25
Black Quarters	57@60c	*Cigars.*	
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Penn'a. seed	$15@ 20
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Fine Cut	55@90c	Seed & Havana	30@ 36
Cut and Dry	35@42c	Havana	60@150
Scotch Snuff	65@75c		
Black Snuff	60@85c		

CANNED GOODS—Are in moderate demand so far as prices are concerned. We have no quotable change to note. Tomatoes, 3-lb cans ⅌ doz, $1 60; peaches, 3-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, ⅌ doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; hf-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins—Layers, new ⅌ box, $3 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c ⅌ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¼@9c ⅌ lb. Currants 8¼c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 35c: do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 23c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ⅌ box, $7 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

February 9.—The market in the oil regions opened quiet and weak at the following figures: Conduit and United $2 07¼; Union $2 06¼. It has been marked during the whole day by uninterrupted dulness and decline. At noon the quotations were: Conduit and United $2 05, Union $2 03¾. During the afternoon it declined to $2 00 for Conduit and United; $1 97½ for Union. Yesterday, as for the past few days, United ruled with Conduit and above Union. The impression seems to be gaining ground that certain large interests are making a concerted effort to "bear;" this, with the disposition lately manifested by the principal banks in the oil regions to preserve a more conservative course with the brokers, seems to be the chief causes for the decline, since no change has taken place in the prospects for production, and it is quite probable that the demand for consumption will not materially fall off. Sales and resales 108,000 barrels.

REFINED—The market continues quiet with a limited demand. We quote nominally free on cars at 11@11½c. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate.

New York—Market reported quiet and weak, buyers generally holding off. Refined is quoted at 14¼c.

Philadelphia—Prices are lower, being quoted at 14¼c for standard white.

Baltimore—Market quiet; held at 11¼c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 8.—The *Courier* says: There was a material drop in the prices paid for petroleum, as compared with the ruling figures of the past week. United opened at $2 12¼ asked and declined to $2 07¼, at which figure the transactions were large; it then advanced 2½c and afterward declined to $2 07¼, closing at $2 07¼@2 08¼; Conduit and United were quoted a fraction below United during the day; shipment closed at $2 27¼ asked, and Upper road $2 25@2 27¼, with the market heavy and weak. Total sales 40,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, February 8, closing 7.—There is a quiet market, exporters holding off, and prices about nominal. Crude in bulk 8¾c for prompt; do in shipping order 11⅝; refined 14¼c; cases 19¼@21c; naptha 9¼@10c. At Baltimore refined is quoted 11¼c; at Philadelphia 14¼c.

OIL CITY, February 8.—The *Derrick* says: United closed at $2 07¼; shipment $2 30. Sales 68,000 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Market quiet standard white 14¼c; crude 8¾c; cases 18¼c: no sales and no futures offering.

TITUSVILLE, February 8.—Market nominal at $2 27¼@2 30.

ROUSEVILLE, February 8.—Market quiet and dull, with nothing doing; quoted about $2 25.

TIDIOUTE, February 8.—Market very quiet; sales yesterday at $2 30.

PARKERS, February 8.—Market quiet: United $2 07¼ bid; $2 06¾ asked; Union nominally $2 05; shipment nominally $2 22½@2 25.

OIL CITY, February 8.—Market very weak at $2 06¼; more buyers than sellers; immediate shipment $2 22½@2 25.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 8.—Petroleum quiet and heavy; crude 8¼@8⅝c; refined 14¼@14½c; cases 19@21c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Petroleum lower; crude in barrels 11¼@11½c; refined 14¼@14⅛c.

BALTIMORE, February 8.—Petroleum strong; crude 8¾c; refined 14¼c.

ANTWERP, February 8.—Refined petroleum 34 francs.

CLEVELAND, February 8.—Petroleum—Standard white, 110 degrees test 11¾c; State test 12¾c; Michigan State test 15½c, in car lots.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

February 8, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co. Phila	208
J T Stockdale	J B Tilford, Phila	200
Livingston Bros.	F G Franciscus	52
Total		460

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.				Mag cal. lb	80	@	1 00
Acetic lb	12	@	18	—Carb lb	30	@	35
Citric lb	1 05	@	1 12	Manna SF lb		@	80
Oxalic lb	17	@	20	Morph sul oz	4 40	@	4 60
Sulphuric lb	2¾	@	4½	Nut No 1. lb	1 35	@	1 44
Tartaric lb	54	@	59	*Oil.*			
Alcohol, gal	2 18	@	2 35	Anise	3 80	@	4 00
Aloes.				Bergamot lb	5 25	@	5 75
Cape lb	16	@	20	—Castor lb	16	@	19
Socot lb	65	@	75	—Cinnam lb	2 00	@	2 20
Am Carb. lb	20	@	22	—Cloves lb		@	4 00
Aqua lb	8	@	12	Cod liv, gal	2 00	@	2 75
Annotta lb	50	@	60	Lemon lb	4 50	@	4 75
Ashes.				Linseed, raw	62	@	67
Soda lb	4	@	5	Linseed, b'l'd	67	@	72
Bal Copa. lb	95	@	1 00	Neats F, gal	90	@	1 35
Bay rum, gal	2 75	@	4 00	Olive, gal	1 75	@	2 00
Bark.				—qu'rts, doz	6 25	@	10 00
Cassia lb	35	@	38	—pints, doz	3 25	@	3 50
Cinch red lb	1 20	@	1 30	Origan lb	70	@	1 20
" pale lb	70	@	80	Pepper't lb	5 00	@	5 50
" com lb	20	@	40	Rosemary lb	1 00	@	1 50
Black Lead.				Sassafras lb	85	@	90
American lb	4	@	6	Sperm gal	2 30	@	2 40
East Ind. lb	11	@	12	Tanners, gal	58	@	64
German lb	6	@	8	Whale gal	85	@	92
Blue mass lb		@	73	Wintg'n lb	4 00	@	4 25
Blue vitr. lb	10½	@	12½	Opium Ty lb	6 75	@	6 85
Borax ref lb	14	@	17	Pl Paris, bbl	3 75	@	4 00
Brim roll. lb	4	@	5⅛	*Potass.* lb		@	
—Flor sul. lb	5	@	6	Bichrom lb	21	@	22
Calomel A lb		@	1 20	Chlorate	35	@	40
—English lb			2 75	Iodide lb	2 85	@	3 00
Camp ref. lb	30	@	34	Putty lb	3½	@	4
Canthar's lb	1 75	@	1 85	Quin sulp oz	2 30	@	2 40
Cham Ger lb		@	50	Rosin bbl	4 00	@	4 50
—Roman lb			80	*Root.*			
Chlorof'm lb	1 00	@	1 15	Gentian lb	8	@	12
Cloves lb		@	60	Ginger E I lb	..	@	18
Cochineal lb	75	@	85	" Jamca lb	..	@	28
Con lye, cses	4 00	@	7 75	Ipec pow. lb	..	@	1 88
Copperas lb	2	@	3	Jalap pow lb	..	@	85
Cr'm Tar. lb	46	@	48	Liquorice lb	12	@	14
Cubebs lb	15	@	20	Rhub E I. lb	1 00	@	1 50
Cudbear lb	25	@	35	Sars Hon. lb	..	@	58
Emery En lb	10	@	12	Senega lb	..	@	1 20
Et Nit sps lb	45	@	48	Valeri En lb	38	@	40
—Sulph lb	70	@	75	" Germ lb	25	@	28
Ext Logw lb	13½	@	14	Sal Ammo lb	16	@	18
—Lic Cala lb	38	@	45	—Epsom lb	3	@	5
—Italian lb	25	@	30	—Soda lb	2¾	@	3½
—Sicily lb	..	@	25	*Seed.*			
Fustic lb	3	@	4	Canary lb	15	@	17
Galls Alep lb	..	@	25	Hemp lb	7½	@	8½
Gum.				Cardamn. lb	2 00	@	2 50
Arabic sts lb	20	@	30	Mustard lb	8	@	10
" White lb	40	@	50	Senna Al. lb	22	@	25
Myrrh T'k lb	35	@	40	" E In. lb	18	@	22
Shellac lb	35	@	40	*Soda.*			
Trag s'rts lb	35	@	65	Bi Carb lb	5	@	6
" Flake lb	90	@	1 00	Soap Cast lb	11	@	15
Hops lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]	Cast'n lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Indigo Ma lb	1 00	@	1 20	Sugar L'd lb	24	@	28
—Span fl't lb	1 10	@	1 25	Turp sps gal	45	@	58
Iodine res lb	3 80	@	4 10	*Varnish.*			
Junip Ber lb	7	@	9	Copal gal	1 25	@	2 00
Logwood lb	2½	@	3½	Japan gal	80	@	1 00
Mace lb	1 45	@	1 55	Damar gal	1 60	@	1 80
Madder lb	14	@	17	Ven Red lb	2½	@	4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases at	⅌ case	$7 50
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	⅌ case	4 75
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	⅌ case	8 00
Less quantity	⅌ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	⅌ lb	4½@5 c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	5 @5¼c
Sal soda—25 kegs	⅌ lb	@2¾c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	@3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	⅌ lb	@2¼c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	2¼@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	⅌ lb	6 @6¼c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	6¾@7 c
Copperas—20 bbls	⅌ lb	@1½c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	@2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	⅌ lb	@3½c
Less quantity	⅌ lb	@4 c
Sulphuric acid	⅌ lb	@2½c
Muriatic acid	⅌ lb	@3½c
Nitric acid	⅌ lb	@15 c
Chloride calcium	⅌ lb	@3 c
Pure alumina	⅌ lb	@10 c
Lump alum	⅌ lb	3¼@3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &C.—There is a fair trade at lower prices for white lead. The following are wholesale prices:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	9½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10 c
Fancy brands from	8 @9 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	10 @11 c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	10 @11 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @10 c
Putty	3½@ 4½c
Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gall. in barrel lots	50 @52 c

ASHES—The market was not very active. The current rates are: Soda ash, common, 3@3¼c; refined do 3¾@4c; nitric 4c; pearl 7½c; potash 7c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 5@5½c; flour spar 2@2½c per lb.

Brooms.

The following are the current rates of Union brooms:

Patent screw ferule carpet	$4 25
No. 4 extra parlor	4 25
No. 4 carpet	4 00
No. 3 carpet	3 75
No. 6 hurl, 4-string, first quality	3 50
No. 5 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 25
No. 4 hurl, 3-string, first quality	3 00
No. 3 hurl, 2-string, first quality	2 75
No. 5 stock braid, 3-string	3 00
No. 4 stock braid, 3-string	2 75
No. 5 varnished handles, hurl	2 75
No. 4 varnished handles, hurl	2 50
No. 2 common	2 00
No. 3 shakers	2 00
Toy brooms	1 25@1 50
Toy whisk brooms	1 25@1 75

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 8, 1876.

THE MARKET.

The weather having again moderated has had a depressing effect upon the live stock market, particularly on cattle and sheep which are selling a shade lower than last week. Receipts of both cattle and sheep are heavy. Hogs are in light receipts and prices a shade better.

PRICES.

We quote cattle at from $3 50@6 00, and the market dull.

The hog market is fair at $7 50@7 90 for Yorkers; Philadelphias $8 25@8 70; roughs $6 20@6 50.

Sheep 10@15c off, with a dull market, the range for common to good being $3 00@6 50.

WEEKLY SALES AND PURCHASES.

Thursday's COMMERCIAL will contain the sales and purchases of the leading dealers in live stock in the Central Stock Yards for the week ending Wednesday, February 9, 1876. A careful perusal of these figures, which give the number, weights and prices, will assist the reader in arriving at a correct understanding of the rulings of the market.

[By Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Hogs steady for shipping grades; Yorkers $7 25@7 50; packing $7 45@7 60 extra $7 65@7 75.

Cattle—Dull and weak for shipping grades; scarcely anything doing; butchers' grades in fair demand; no change in quotations.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Hogs steady; common to good light $7 60@7 80; fair to good packing $7 75@7 80.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 8.—Hogs steady at $7 35@7 45. Receipts 1,470 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 8, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 10; No. 2 $1 02@1 02¼ spot; $1 02 bid seller February; $1 02¼@1 02⅜ seller March; $1 05¼ seller May; No. 3, 82¼c; rejected 69¼c. Corn quiet; No. 2 39¼c spot; 40¾c bid seller February 41c seller March; 41c seller May; rejected 32¼c; high mixed, new, 35@36¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 31¼c spot; 31¼c seller February; 31¾@133¼c seller March. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley firm; 75c spot; 74c seller February; 69¼c seller March.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $20 30 spot; $20 52¼ seller March; $20 72¼ seller April. Lard steady and in moderate demand; 12¾c spot; 12.40c seller March; 12¾c seller April. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices—8@11¼@11¾c.

WHISKY—$1 03.

LATEST.—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was higher; $1 02¾ February; $1 06¼ March. Corn ⅛c higher. Oats unchanged. Pork active and higher; $20 70 March; $20 97½ April. Lard, 12¾ asked for February; sold at 14c March.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Flour is without decided change with a moderate export and home trade demand; receipts 12,971 barrels; No. 2 $3 15@4 10; superfine Western and State $4 35@4 70; extra Western and State $5 05@5 50; good to choice $5 55@6 00; common to choice white wheat Western extra $6 05@7 00; fancy $7 00@7 75; extra Ohio $5 05@7 25; extra St. Louis $5 30@9 00; patent Minnesota extra, good to prime $6 60@7 35: choice to double extra $7 40@9 00; including 3,500 barrels shipping extras at $5 15@5 35, latter choice; 1,700 barrels city mills nominally $5 90@6 10; 5,400 barrel medium to choice Western extra $5 70@7 75. The market closed steady. Rye flour more steady at $4 10@5 05. Cornmeal steady with little doing; Western, Jersey and Pennsylvania $2 80@3 25; Brandywine $3 50. Wheat a shade firmer with only a very moderate export and home trade inquiry; receipts 37,180 bushels; unmerchantable spring 60c; high graded spring $1 00@1 15, latter price Milwaukee in store; Chicago afloat $1 12; No. 2 Milwaukee in store and afloat $1 23@1 26¼; Canada club in bond $1 35; inspected No. 3 spring nominally $1 13; No. 3 Milwaukee $1 12@1 13; No. 2 Chicago $1 22@1 25; No. 1 spring $1 33@1 40. Rye quiet; Western 87@88; State 90@92c; Canada, in bond, 85@90c. Barley firm and in fair inquiry at 85c; two-rowed State 85c; four-rowed do, on track, $1 10; No. 2 Canada, in store $1 18; No. 1 Canada $1 30. Barley malt steady. Corn ¼@1c better, with a fair business for export and home trade; receipts 29,260 bushels; no grade, mixed, 59@59½c; graded mixed, No. 2, 61¼@65½c; graded mixed, in store, 63@63¼c; new white Southern, in store, 62½c; new yellow do, on track, 65¼@67c; very choice dry high mixed Western 66c; also 45,000 bushels graded mixed at 64¼@64¾c February; 65c March; 69c bid for old Western mixed in store. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 21,850 bushels; Western and State 46@49c; white do 46@53c, including No. 2 mixed at 48c; light mixed 48¼@48½c. Hay unchanged; shipping 80@85c. Hops firm; Eastern and Western 10@15c; New York State 12@17c; Californians 17@20c. Coffee dull and nominal; cargoes 15½@18¼c gold; in job lots 16¼@19¼c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¼c; Muscovado 7¾@8c; centrifugal 9¼c; refined unchanged. Molasses—Foreign grades dull and nominal; New Orleans steady and in fair demand. Rice unchanged and in moderate inquiry. Tallow firm at 9@9¼c. Rosin dull; strained $1 57½@1 65. Turpentine dull; spirits 36¼c. Eggs heavy; State and Pennsylvania 20@21c; Western 18@20c. Pork closed firm; uninspected new mess $21 60; February $21 50; March $21 55@21 60; June $21 90@21 95. Dressed hogs steady; Western $9 62¼@9 75. Beef quiet; new plain mess 11@11½c; new extra do 12@12¼c. Beef hams quiet; tierce beef unchanged. Cutmeats—Western quiet. Middles dull; Western long clear 11¼c, city do 12c. Lard closed firm; prime steam 12 13 16@12⅝c; February 12 77¼c; March 12.87½@12.95c; April 13 07½@13.10c; May 13¼c. Butter—Choice steady; other stock dull; Western 15@25c; State 2@28c. Cheese firm; common to prime 6@12¼c. Whisky lower at $1 11; 50 barrels sold at $1 12, an outside price.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Flour quiet with no demand except for the better grades; extra $4 25@4 62½; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 75@6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 50@6 75; high grades $7 00@7 50. Rye flour $4 87½@5 00. Wheat in fair demand at full prices; Pennsylvania red $1 37@1 38; amber $1 40; Western red $1 05@1 20; white $1 44@1 55. Rye 83@86c. Corn—Prime scarce and wanted; damp plenty and dull; dry yellow 58@59c; mixed 55@55½c; white 60@61c. Oats steady; white 45@48c; mixed 41@43¼c. Whisky $1 11 for Western. Butter steady; choice grades firmly held but scarce; New York and Bradford county extra 34@35c; do firsts 28@31c; Western extra 27@28c; do firsts 25@26c; rolls, Western extras, 23@25c; do firsts 18@21c. Cheese firm; fine grades New York fancy 13¼c; prime 12⅝@13¼c; Western fine 12¼@13c. Eggs firm and demand limited; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 20@21c; Western do 20c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 8.—Cotton quiet and heavy; low middling 12¼@12⅝c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Western firm; winter red 66¼@66¾c spot; 65¼c bid February; 64@66c bid March. Oats quiet and steady; Western white 46c; mixed 44@45c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions strong and buoyant. Pork $21 25@21 50. Bulkmeats higher; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib sides 11¼c, loose; packed 8¾@9c; clear rib sides 12¼c. Bacon higher; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib sides 12⅝c. Hams 13½@15c. Lard quiet but steady; crude 12¾@13¼c; refined 13¾@13⅝c. Butter unchanged. Coffee firm but not quotably higher. Whisky nominally firm at $1 12½.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 8.—Flour—Demand quiet and demand moderate; Western superfine $4 00@4 50 common extras $5 00@5 50; Wisconsin extras $5 00@6 00; Minnesota extras $5 50@6 75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@7 25; Illinois $6 25@8 25; St. Louis $6 50@9 00; Southern quiet at $5 00@9 00; common to extra choice family fancy Minnesota $7 75@9 25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 65@68¼c; Southern yellow 65c. Oats—Mixed and No. 2 white 46¼@48c; rejected 44@46c; No. 1 white 56@57c. Rye 95@$1 00.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Cotton steady at 12¼c. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 25@1 30. Corn dull at 40@43c. Oats steady at 38@45c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring $1 10@1 15. Rye quiet but firm. Pork quiet but steady at $21 25. Lard steady; steam 12 3-16@12¼c; kettle 13@13½c. Bulkmeats quiet at 8@11¼@11¾c. Bacon steady at 9¼@9½@12@12¼@13¼c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 05.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Breadstuffs firmer. Corn 27s 6d per quarter for new mixed Western; 28s 9d@29s 0d for old do. Wheat 10s 2d@10s 9d per cental for average California white; 10s 9d@11s for club do; 9s 5d@10s 2d for red Western spring. Peas 38s 6d per quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Pork 81s per barrel for mess. Bacon 58s 3d per tierce for long clear middles. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 8,000 quarters, including 3,000 quarters American.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Cotton unchanged. Flour and wheat firm and unchanged. Corn lower at 37¼@38½c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 26½c. Barley and rye—Not enough doing to make a market. Pork steady at $21 00. Lard steady at 12c. Bulkmeats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 8.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 16; do hard $1 18; No. 2 $1 02. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 44c. Oats quiet and a shade firmer; No. 2 31½c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring 92c; No. 3 52c. Rye scarce; No. 1 69½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 8.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1 40; amber Michigan $1 29¼; seller March $1 29½; seller April $1 31¼; No. 2 amber do $1 22; No. 2 red $1 28½; seller March 46c; seller April 46c; low mixed 44¼c; damaged 37½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; car lots No. 1 Michigan $1 45. Corn unchanged; new Western mixed [illegible] 68c. Barley dull; No. 2 Canada held at $1 06.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 8.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands 12 15-16c; do Orleans 13¼c. Net receipts 1,939 bales; gross 9,298 bales. Futures closed quiet but steady; February 12⅝@12 29-32c; March 13 3-32@13¼c; April 13 11-32@13½c; May 13 9-16@13 19-32c; June 13 25-32c; July 13 15-16@13 31-32c; August 14 1-16@14 3-32c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Cotton steadier; uplands 6 7-16d; Orleans 6¾d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Receipts 41,500 bales, including 36,000 American.

WOOL.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Wool is in improved demand; supply light but equal to all wants; market firm. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 46@50c; extra 46@48c; medium 49@54c; coarse 45@46c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 42@43c; medium 49@54c; coarse 45@46c. Combing, washed, 58@65; do unwashed 42½c; fine unwashed 30@31c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 35@38c; tub-washed 49@56c; extra and merino, pulled, 59@42c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 38@42c.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The print market was quiet and unsettled, Cocheco, Anchor, Hamilton and Knickerbocker shirting prints reduced ½c. Cotton goods quiet but steady in first hands. Cottonades in fair demand. Dress goods more active. Cotton hosiery in good request. Woolen goods continued sluggish and imported fabrics dull.

Coal and Coke Markets.

CINCINNATI.

Coal—Is steady and in fair request. Youghiogheny sells at 8c afloat, and 11@12c delivered: Raymond City, 8c afloat, and 11@12c delivered; Muskingum Valley, 9c on cars, and 11@12c delivered; Hocking Valley, 10c at elevator, and 11@12c delivered; Ashland 7½c afloat, and 11c delivered; Ohio river, 6c afloat, and 9@10c delivered; Kanawha cannel, 16c afloat, and 20@22c delivered; Indiana cannel, 18c per bushel delivered, and anthracite, $9 50@10 00 per ton, delivered.

Coke—Is in moderate demand. City manufactured is selling at 8@9c per bushel at yard, and 10@11c, delivered; gas house, 8c at yard, and 10@12c delivered; crushed, 11c at yard, and 13@15c delivered; Connellsville 8c afloat, and 10@12c delivered; and McKeesport, 8c afloat, and 7@8c delivered.

LOUISVILLE.

Coal—Lump coal is sold as follows: Pittsburgh at 12c; Pine Hill at 11c; Kentucky at 11c; Raymond City at 11c; Pomeroy at 11c; city coke at 10c; gas coke at 9c; cannel at 20c; anthracite at $10 00@10 50; Pittsburgh afloat, 7½@8¼c; Pomeroy, 7¼c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Parthia	February 9	Liverpool.
Cornwall	February 9	Bristol.
Wieland	February 10	Hamburg.
State of Virginia	February 10	Glasgow.
City of Montreal	February 12	Liverpool.
Celtic	February 12	Liverpool.
Colombo	February 12	Hull.
August Andre	February 12	Antwerp.
Donau	February 12	Bremen.
California	February 12	Glasgow.
Calabria	February 16	Liverpool.
Caland	February 17	Rotterdam
Pommerania	February 17	Hamburg.
Amerique	February 19	France.
Adriatic	February 19	Liverpool.
City of New York	February 19	Liverpool.
Salier	February 19	Bremen.
Ancheria	February 19	Glasgow.
Switzerland	February 21	Antwerp.
Nevada	February 22	Liverpool.
Java	February 23	Liverpool.
Lessing	February 24	Hamburg.
Baltic	February 26	Liverpool.
City of Richmond	February 26	Liverpool.
Mosel	February 26	Bremen.
Othello	February 26	Hull.
Idaho	February 29	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Nederland	February 9	Antwerp.
City of Limerick	February 12	Liverpool.
Ohio	February 17	Liverpool.
Lord Clive	February 24	Liverpool.

BOSTON.

Batavia	February 12	Liverpool.
Atlas	February 19	Liverpool.
Hecla	February 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 8, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	Above L. W. M'K. Ft.	In.	Change + or − Ft.	In.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo	44	1	−0	5	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	27	4	−1	7	E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	6	7	−0	7	E.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	7	3	+1	1	E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	3	5	−0	5	E.	Cloudy.
Louisville	11	0	−0	10	S. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	33	6	−0	3		Cloudy.
Nashville	17	6	..	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	9	10	+2	10	S. W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	25	11	+0	1	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	5	10	+0	10	S.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	41	1	+0	1	Calm.	Fair.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 8, 1876. Weather clear and moderate. River 11 feet 6 inches and rising. Departed—Courier, Parkersburg; Salt Valley, Ironton. The Andes, having a large trip, will not get away until 9 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 8, 1876. River falling; about 13 feet 4 inches. Weather cloudy; thermometer 46 at 6 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 8, 1876. River 11 feet and falling. Weather cloudy.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—River 27 feet and falling. Weather foggy and mild. Arrived—Glasgow, Evansville. Departed—Hudson, Wheeling.

CAIRO, February 8.—Arrived—Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati; City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Vint Shinkle, Memphis. River 44 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather cloudy; mercury 56.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—Departed—W. P. Schenck, Cincinnati. River 16 feet in canal and 9 feet on falls. Weather warm.

EVANSVILLE, February 8.—Weather cloudy and mild; mercury 44 to 56. River 37 6-10 feet and falling. Down—Cherokee, Commonwealth and Tarascon. Up—Arkansas Belle, J. D. Parker, Geo. Roberts, Red Cloud, Dick Johnston and Aggie. Business light.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—River about stationary; within scant 4 inches of the danger line. Weather cloudy and warm. Departed—Belle of Texas, Arkansas river; Augusta, White river; Golden Rule and Cons. Millar, Cincinnati; Scudder, St. Louis; Illinois, Vicksburg.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boyd	Elizabeth.
E. H. Durfee	Maratta	St. Louis.
Warner and barges	Fisher	New Orleans.

MONONGAHELA—Ten feet six inches and rising.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva		4 P. M.
Cincinnati	Emma Graham	Russell. 3 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated ten feet six inches and rising. The weather was very mild for the season. Trade on the land was moderately active.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. NEARE is in St. Louis.

THE towboat George Lysle is *en route* for this city.

THE pilots of the E. H. Durfee were Givens and Conant.

THE steamer John M. Chambers will be rebuilt at St. Louis.

THE wharfage collections at Maysville for January amounted to $341 50.

THE steamer Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, is among the first boats due.

THE wharfage receipts at Portsmouth for the month of January amounted to $694 62.

THE Morgan's running time from Cincinnati to New Orleans was four and a half days.

THE packets leave the company's wharfboat daily at 4 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva.

THE steamer Salt Valley, Captain Sanford, leaves Ironton this evening for Pittsburgh.

THE towboat Warner and barges, Captain Fisher, left for New Orleans with a moderate trip.

PILOT ED MONTGOMERY failed to secure the position of overseer in the Jeffersonville Penitentiary.

THE steamer Louisville, from New Orleans, has for Arbuckle & Co., of this city, 30 hogsheads of sugar.

THE Grand Lake went into New Orleans last trip with 50,000 packages of freight, beside 61,000 bushels of bulk corn.

A POSTAL from New Orleans to the Rising Sun *News* says, "that sixteen flatboats were at the landing with potatoes."

THE steamer Market Boy, Captain Porter, laid up at Wheeling one trip. She will leave there this morning for this city.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, is *en route* for this city. She will arrive to-morrow and leave on Friday for Portsmouth.

THE Mississippi gorged at Rock Island on the night of the 2d instant, and next morning closed over between that city and Davenport.

FREIGHT rates South from St. Louis were advanced Saturday to 35 cents per barrel for flour, and 17½c per 100 pounds, way and through.

THE steamer E. H. Durfee, Captain Maratta, left for St. Louis with an excellent trip. She expects to load direct for the mountains on her next trip.

MR. L. A. REISTER, formerly clerk of the Cons Millar, is now located at Little Rock as agent of Wm. Clare's plow factory at Rising Sun, Indiana.

MCBRIDE'S STEAM WINDLASS.—This great invention will be placed on the two new boats building at St. Louis for the Keokuk and Northern Line Company.

ICE gorged in the Missouri at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 3d. The first gorge formed this season was at Atchison, quickly followed by the one at Wyandotte.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the steamers Star of the West and James Rees have laid up on account of ice, but would probably resume operations to-day.

SPECIAL.—The regular Wednesday packet Emma Graham, Captain J. T. Russell, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M., positively, for Cincinnati and way points.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides, of Gray's Iron Line, is receiving for St. Louis and way points. She will also give through receipts for Nashville and New Orleans.

CAPTAIN BEN. F. EGAN is the river editor of the wet-end man of the Nashville *Evening Mail*. Ben knows his "biz" and writes about nothing but what he certainly knows something.

VERY MODEST.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: Oh! that the bill would pass to spend a million for improving the Missouri, and $75,000 for improvement between St. Charles and the mouth.

WE notice that the people of North Carolina are making an effort through their Representatives in Congress, to secure an appropriation to improve that portion of French Broad river, extending through the western part of North Carolina to Leadville, Tenn.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: When an outside Cincinnati boat goes to St. Louis to cut rates the local inspectors "cut her out;" when a St. Louis "outsider" goes to Cincinnati and cuts rates they give her all the freight she wants and tell her to "cut and come again."

THE Ohio river is in fine boating order for towboats. Among those that will depart are the Mary Ann and Ella for Louisville, with 191,000 bushels coal. Baltic for Madison, 165,000 bushels. The Fearless bid, in addition to her 1,000 steel rails, 60,000 bushels coke for St. Louis.

THE following names worn by steamboats have complimented river editors: C. D. Millar, Will S. Hays, Commodore Rollingpin, Silverthorn, Cons. Millar and Horace Hyde. And you may add the name of "Coll Martin" who was the first river reporter on the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

RIVER improvements will be the platform upon which future politicians in East Tennessee will have to rest their big feet. If any one goes to Congress any more other from the First, Second or Third districts, he will have to be saved by water alone, or at least he must have a water plank in his platform.

THE fine passenger steamer Emma Graham, Captain Russell, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Cincinnati and all way points. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and gentlemanly officers. Mr. N. Earhart will do the honors in the office. We welcome Captain Russell back to the packet trade.

THE St. Louis *Republican* of Sunday says: The river closed at Quincy on Thursday night. The Missouri and Illinois have also closed at several points, and it is thought that there will not be a very heavy flow of ice here. It was heavy enough last evening, however, to incite fears for the steamer aground at Horsetail, below this city. No arrivals.

THE mammoth new towboat Joseph B. Williams, belonging to the "Grand Lake Coal Company" of this city, will be inspected this morning by the United State Local Inspectors, and depart for Louisville light to-morrow, from whence she takes a tow of coal to New Orleans. It will interest our readers to know that this boat is intended to take at least 500,000 bushels of coal at one trip—or the equivalent of five acres of coal in the hill.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* of Sunday says: The river here is now ten inches lower than it was at its highest stage in September last, and that was the highest water of the past year. Last evening the water level by the gauge was 2¾ feet below extreme high water mark. The river is bank full all along the valley, and the slightest wind makes it slosh over to a very lively degree. Business along the river shore is much retarded in consequence of the swollen condition of the streams, and the wet and rain of the past few weeks. Violent storms, too, have prevailed along all of the Western rivers; in fact throughout the whole country. Steamers are all running off time on account of the boisterous elements.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Jacobus & Nimick, 1 case files; W J Meek, 16 do coffees; Kier Bros, 2 cars f brick; Loughlin & Co, 5 do 1 stone; Kiel & Richart, 1 do corn; Park Bros & Co, 13 bdls steel, 7 bars do; John Porterfield, 15 bbls flour; S B Floyd & Co, 1 car baled hay; Geo L Peabody & Co, 51 sks potatoes; Ohio & Pgh Milk Co, 4 bbls butter, 1 do eggs; S Marvin, 4 do crackers; Haworth & D, 17 bags flour; Thos Hare & Bro, 1 bbl mdse; Voegtly, M & Co, 1 do d apples; Elwood & McC, 1 car oats; Catwell & Co, 5 sks rags; W Donner, 11 bbls flour; Cavitt & F, 1 bx glass; Laing & McK, 3 cars oats; H F Bruggerman, 39 boxes soap; H J McCracken, 10 bbls eggs; Wilbert Wallace, 6 tubs butter; Hubbard, L B & Co, 1 case long saws; W G Miller, 1 car bay; Emil Poerstel, 1 case tobc; Wm Mooney & Son, 1 bx wood in shape; J Fleming, 1 cas medicines; T C Jenkins, 300 bbls flour, 800 sks do; Peter Franzman, 100 bbls flour; E H Myers & Co, 39 tcs lard, 2 tcs 1 bx meat; Reese Owens & Co, 39 tcs grease; W U Telegraph Co, 2 bx lines; W L Lawrence, 1 bx mdse; Weller Bros, 5 bbls whisky; W B Hays & Son, 5,10 b pork; Milligan, H & Co, 10 do spirits; E Fox & Co, ½ bble butter; Head, C & Co, 4 tubs butter, 3 racks do; Getty & Co, 25 bbls whisky.

ELEVATOR—W J Meek, 1 car rye; Marshall, K & Co, 1 car wheat, M Meek, 1 do oats; L J Kadish, 2 do barley; Spencer, McKay & Co, 7 do barley.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Pennsylvania L Co, 187 pigs lead; Schomaker & Co, 6 sks rags; Means, S & Co, 1 bbl eggs; Jas H Loh & Co, 4 bbls eggs, 2 kegs do; J A Graff & Son, 4 bxs eggs, 4 tubs butter; Cavitt & F, 6 bxs flasks; Wilbert & W, 3 tubs butter, 9 d hogs; Means, S & Co, 1 bx eggs, 2 do butter; Jas H Loh & Co, 8 tubs butter; Head, C & Co, 5 tubs butter; Hill, W & Co, 3 bxs brushes; Jas Lautner, 49 steel w skeins, 1 box extra; H Kennedy, 3 beef hides, 1 bdl sheep do, 2 bbls tallow; Brown, Calhouser & Co, 5 tubs butter; G Blaney, 32 sks oats; J D Thompson & Co, 1 case pencils; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car chop feed; Ray Hill, 1,124 green shoulders; A Bricker & Son, 10 bags meal; S Boyd & Co, 3 bxs wood; T C Jenkins, 8 hf chests tobacco; R & W Jenkinson, 10 do; Knox & Orr, 4 do; Reese Owens & Co, 1,422 green shoulders; Duncan & Thompson, 1 car heading; Luebie Bros, 5 doz brooms; Caskey, Beatty & Co, 6 tubs butter; H J McCracken & Co, 2 cars baled hay.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Garret & Sykes, 1 car fish; R & W Jenkinson, 16 pails tobc; L T Yoder, 1 case confec; Jas Pleuger, 4 kegs a butter; G W Davis, 1 bx do; G N Hoff, 2 bdl tea; D Zugschmidt, 40 pails tobc, 5 bx do; W H Hamilton, 5 bx glass; J Jackson, 2 safes powder; W Craig & Co, 1 bbl in oil; Heel, & Wampler, 1 car lumber; O Barnett, 1 lot butter and eggs; J Mathews, 1 trunk do; Duncan & D, 1 bx brushes; F H Stewart, 1 do mdse; C L Flaccus, 1 bbl crackers, 1 bx g w, 1 do sunds; W W Wallace, 2 bdl paper; James Robinson, 15 sks rags; L S Kuhn, 3 box mdse; Gallinger & Co, 2 barrels mdse; J J Pettit, 5 bbls eggs; Means, Sweeny & Co, 2 bxs butter, 7 sks flour; Jas H Loh & Co, 3 bbls eggs; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 2 tubs butter, 2 bxs eggs, 1 do tallow; Head, Carson & Co, 2 barrels butter; T H Taylor, 2 do eggs; W F Eichenlaub, 1 desk; B D Moore, 310 oil bbls; J S Ramsey, 25 bbls oil; P Duff & Son, 3 bbls eggs, 2 kegs butter, 12 bbls eggs, 1 tub butter, 1 keg lard, 1 sack rags, 2 firkins butter; 2 bxs eggs; Weisbrod & Co, 6 bbls beans, 4 do eggs, 3 tubs cheese; R Pitcairn, 1 car railroad ties.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Charles Wetzel, 14 bdls chairs; A K Miller, 14 bdls w chairs; James Milliken, 6 bdls chairs; A Milliken & Sons, 12 do do; Schomaker & Co, 1 box mdse; Cavitt & Pollock, 1 box glassware; Young & Booth, 21 empty kegs; H W Bindley, 2 bbls and 5 boxes glassware; Isaac Leissey, 15 empty kegs; John Fullerton, 1 box tobacco; Joshua Rhodes, 10 bags malt; Haworth & Dewhurt, 7 sks flour; Abdiel McClure & Co, 11 sacks rags; J Porterfield & Co, 1 bbl flour; Rev P Williams, 1 box mdse; Schmidt & Friday, 18 e kegs, 1 e bbl; L Heilbrone, 3 e kegs; Arbuckles & Co, 10 empty boxes; J O Jones & Co, 19 sacks rags, 1 bag bags; Harvey Lane, 1 box 1 trunk mdse; Northern Central Railroad, 13 boxes locks; Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, 5 bxs locks.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	11	Chess, S & Co, m	7
Carnegie, B & Co, m	1	Byers, McC & Co, m	5
Sho'nb'g'r, B & Co, o	4		
Total			28

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	Sho'nb'g'r, B & Co, o	11
Soho Furnace, o	9	Lucy Furnace, o	3
Hussey, W & Co, o	2		
Total			28

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
R Wister, m	2	W J Hammond, s i	2
Total			4

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

Wood Street, Corner Fourth Ave.

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Accounts of Bankers, Merchants and others Received upon the Most Favorable Terms consistent with Safe Banking.

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WILLIAM VANKIRK, Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

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S. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

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NO. 47 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

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M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

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BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

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1876. 1876.

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LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. AND 12 M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA, CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR, CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN, CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT, CAPT. P. DONALDSON

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freight will be received after 3 o'clock.

A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.
R. R. ABRAMS, Superintendent.

FROM BELLAIRE.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Huntington, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

LEAVES BELLAIRE EVERY TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.,

On arrival of 1:40 P. M. train from Pittsburgh,

ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAN, Master.

LEAVES BELLAIRE EVERY SATURDAY AT 6 P. M.,

On arrival of 1:40 P. M. train from Pittsburgh,

HUDSON,

WM. M. LIST, Master.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy and Gallipolis.

LEAVES BELLAIRE DAILY (except Sunday) AT 1 P. M.,

On arrival of 8:15 A. M. train from Pittsburgh,

COURIER,

J. HARRISON, Master,

EXPRESS,

A. B. BOOTH, Master.

IRONTON.

For Parkersburg, Gallipolis and Ironton.

EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

SALT VALLEY,

T. S. SANFORD, Captain
W. A. and L. L. MADDY, Clerks.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Agents.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—3 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON, Captain.
CHAS. M. BUCHANAN, Clerk

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on Board, or to FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Corner Wood and Water streets, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, No. 13 Wood street, Agents.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY—12 M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

MARKET BOY,

WM. PORTER, Commander.
L. B. SCOTT, Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, G. H. GHRIEST, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—3 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR, Commander.
R. H. KERR, Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

Freights will be received on Thursday on Patterson's Wharfboat.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, No. 13 Wood street, or S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharf-boat, foot of Wood street, Agents.

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—3 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM,

J. T. RUSSELL, Master.
N. EARHART, Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, GEORGE H. GHRIEST, and S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents.

SPECIAL.—The Emma Graham will take her departure for Cincinnati at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, positively.

J. T. RUSSELL, Master.

ST. LOUIS.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

IRONSIDES,

GRAY, Commander.

Will leave as announced.

Will give freight receipts to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, St. Louis and Missouri river.

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PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS
Plain Spring Wagons,
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1876. C 1876.

THE Pittsburgh Commercial

FOR THE

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THE COMMERCIAL will continue to be, as it has been, a Republican paper, fearlessly devoted to a bold advocacy of the cardinal principles of the party. It will resist, as well and as prudently as it may, any attempt to force upon the party the support of THE THIRD-TERM MONSTROSITY; and while it will strive to maintain a place in the front rank in SUPPORTING AN HONEST PARTY POLICY, it will reserve to itself the right to OPPOSE ANY MEASURE NOT IN HARMONY WITH REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, even though it may emanate from men known as Republicans. It will STAND FIRM, ON ALL OCCASIONS, BY THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY adopted at Lancaster, which demands "HONEST MEN IN OFFICE—MEN WITH BRAINS ENOUGH TO KNOW DISHONESTY WHEN THEY SEE IT, AND COURAGE ENOUGH TO FIGHT IT WHEREVER THEY FIND IT."

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CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 8, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind Dir.	Wind Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.461	30	89	S.	Gentle	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.243	46	60	N. E.	Gentle	Smoky
9 P. M.	30.268	44	75	N.	Gentle	Lt. rain

Mean barometer..30.10 Highest thermom....48
Mean thermom....41 Lowest thermom....29

Pittsburgh Female College.
Next term commences February 4th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FMWtf

Ho! For Virginia.
The attention of persons desiring a warmer climate is directed to the advertisement elsewhere, of Captain R. B. Chaffin, now stopping at the Central Hotel. The firm with which he is connected in Richmond, Virginia, have a number of Virginia farms for sale and a few desirable ones (owned by merchants and city men) which they will exchange for property in or near Pittsburgh.

Trouble on the South Side
On Monday Mrs. Van Greser, whose husband keeps a grocery at Fifteenth and Carson street, South Side, made an information before Mayor McCarthy charging her husband with assault and battery. The accused gave bail for a hearing yesterday morning, but at the appointed time the prosecutrix failed to appear, and Van Greser was discharged. It is told that the cause of the trouble between the pair was the discovery by the husband of a member of the Fire Department in his, the husband's bed room, with his wife. A disturbance occurred, but the fireman got away with but a few bruises. Van Greser then, it appears, attacked his wife, which was the cause of the prosecution.

It is said that the fireman was off duty at the time of the difficulty, but the matter may notwithstanding, be a subject of inquiry. There is a standing committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Complaints and Charges, and they are generally pretty severe in their sentences.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Linn, bankrupt, Washington county. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Jacob Korner, bankrupt, of Erie county. The report of the Register upon the liens against the real estate of said bankrupt under the order of reference of September 28, 1876, presented and filed and confirmed *nisi*, and no exceptions thereto having been made, the same is this day confirmed absolutely.

In the matter of William M. Lloyd, of Belair county, alleged bankrupt, an argument took place as to whether the debtor shall now be required to file a list of all his creditors, as provided for by the 39th section. Messrs. Reade and Hall for the creditors and Blair for the debtor.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Lauer & Gillies vs. J. H. Dieker, action for work done in building a house. Verdict for defendant and a balance certified in his favor of $500.

James Shaw, for use vs. John Dixon *et al.* Verdict for defendant.

Emery Linhart vs. Mary Flowes, owner, and George McEnulty, James McCully and David McEnulty, contractors. Verdict for plaintiff for eighty-six dollars.

J. J. Hermaman, in trust for the Workingmen's Savings Bank vs. Jacob Kann. Verdict for plaintiff for $565 64.

A. A. Lippman & Co. vs. L. Markowitz; action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $65 83.

Craft vs. Feilbach; action on notes. Verdict for plaintiff for $171 33.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Jackson vs. McKee et al.; Clegg vs. Nelson et al.; Hosick vs. Brinker et al.; Lanahan vs. Jennings; Lanahan et al. vs. same; Katz vs. King; White, assignee, vs. *Evening Telegraph* Company; Kinney vs. McCaskey et al.; Robinson, use, vs. Jackson et al.; Diamond vs. Diamond; Reed & Ewing vs. Wray et al.; Jolly vs. same; Ott, for use, vs. Stupy et al.; People's Fire Insurance Company vs. Baldinger; Mechanics' Savings Bank vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; Dungan vs. Cole & Irwin.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing, White and Kirkpatrick.

Wm. Chambers vs. David Gregg; previously reported. Verdict for the plaintiff for $3,895 50.

John J. Albitz vs. Joseph Marks; action to recover for services as a bookkeeper. On trial.

Wm. Dore vs. S. M. Brinton; action for damages for obstructing a private road. On trial.

Robert Woods vs. Charles Ihmsen's executor. Auditor's report approved absolutely.

A. J. Pentecost vs. James Godfrey et al.; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $4,487 05, subject to opinion of Court on a question of law reserved.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Ward vs. Lemon; Downey vs. Aughinbaugh *et al.*; Woods *et ux.* vs. Miller; Cramer vs. May; Clark vs. Miller; McIntosh & Phillips vs. Wrighter; Barr vs. Allegheny Trust Company; Monahan & Butz vs. Dietrich, owner, &c., (3); Mutual Building and Loan Association of Allegheny vs. Gray *et al.*; Connell vs. Blue.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of C. S. Black, indicted for misdemeanor under the livery act. John McNulty was the prosecutor.

John Monahan *alias* John Coyle, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. W. S. Crooks was the prosecutor.

James Rafferty, trustee of the Park Saving Bank, vs. George W. Campbell. Verdict for plaintiff, $531 59.

George Warren, Ferdinand Deitrick, Christ Keseling, Samuel Keseling, John Keseling, George Keseling, and Matthew Keseling, are on trial on a charge of forcible entry and malicious mischief. It is alleged that they broke into the dwelling of John Dolan, in Collier township, and maliciously destroyed windows and doors. The same parties are also charged with having entered the dwelling of Terrence and Charles McGrogan, with intent to commit a felony.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Zadock Street, Chas. Kimball, H. L. Wagner, Garrison Moseby, John H. Cummings, John Parker, Daniel Hartz, Eliza Bell, Stephen Dyer, James Southern, John Warner, Casper Fath, Thomas H. Devereux, Robert M. Elliott, Robert Conner, James McCoy, George Kohler, John Irwin, Andrew Lippert, Thomas Traunter, J. D. Vierheller *et al.*; Andrew Cosgrove, W. J. Steel *et al.*

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CHIEF OF POLICE HARTZELL proposes to have an officer at the Mayor's office all night.

C. C. HUFF has been appointed hospital steward of the Fourteenth Regiment by Colonel Hill.

THE Executive Committee of the Humane Society will meet this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at 218 Penn avenue.

Two prisoners were discharged from the Western Penitentiary yesterday, their term of imprisonment with commutation having expired.

THE house of W. B. Rodgers, Esq., City Solicitor of Allegheny, on Irwin avenue, was entered by a thief Monday afternoon, who got away with $40 in cash.

THE Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny City met last evening and ordered the primary elections to be held between 3:30 and 6 P. M. on Saturday next.

COLONEL HILL, of the Fourteenth Regiment, has appointed C. Cecil Huff, the young and popular Wylie avenue druggist, hospital steward of the regiment.

THE Caroline Richings Bernard English opera troupe will sing in Wheeling tomorrow and Friday evenings. Mr. J. J. Benits, of this city, is with the company.

THE sub-committee of the Finance Committee, appointed to prepare the appropriation ordinance for the current fiscal year, met yesterday and commenced their work. They hope to be ready to report to the general committee by Friday next.

WE ARE indebted to Alderman C. O'Donnell for the copy of the proposed act of Assembly increasing the amount in civil jurisdiction of aldermen to $300. Esquire O'Donnell is one of the worthy and reliable magistrates in whose hands the interests of plaintiffs and defendants are secure.

THIEVES, Monday night, visited a house at the corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets, Allegheny, and prepared and ate a good square meal. At the close of their repast the rascals gathered up a few articles of silver ware, with which they departed.

THE friends of Mr. David Cameron, a shoemaker by occupation, who resided with his unmarried sister on Mount Washington, are exceedingly anxious in consequence of his unaccountable absence from home. He left his residence on the 28th of January, for the purpose of coming to the city, since which time no tidings of him have been heard.

IT IS more than a month yet till moving day, but it is said that Mr. Avery, Miss McCoy and Miss Pence are already making active preparations for "flitting" from the Reform school, where they have so long "made children happy" by their wise governance.—*Leader.* Miss Pence has not been making anybody very "happy" about the Reform School for some months past, as she is one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution.

THE REFORM SCHOOL

A PHILIPPIC AGAINST THE PRESS.

"Drawing on the Imagination."

More Testimony for the Defense.

Statement of Miss Belle McCoy, Mrs. Sarah Painter, nee Marquis, and Others—False Rumors Denied, Etc., Etc.

The Legislative Committee resumed their investigation at the Reform School, yesterday morning, Mr. Plummer in the chair. It was intended to begin at half-past nine, but only one member (Mr. Thornton) had been fortunate enough to make the early train. It was not long, however, until the other members arrived by the street railway, and at a quarter past ten the chairman announced the committee ready for business.

MR. SWARTZWELDER ON THE PRESS.

Mr. Swartzwelder rose and addressed the committee substantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman—I have not been in the habit in my professional career of replying to newspaper talk, nor of conferring with reporters in any way—in my own defense nor in defense of the parties for whom I am engaged; but when I see it intimated, in fact alleged, that I have been in conference with my client for the purpose of withdrawing from the case, in which I have been retained, because I think that the side on which I am has no merit, or because the side which is opposed to me has overpowered me—it is a falsehood; I might use a stronger word, but I shall not. There are various considerations which might be mentioned why I might retire from this case. I might mention, among these reasons, the great length of time which this case promises to occupy; taking me from the ordinary duties of my profession, and thus causing a loss to my clients and myself. Another reason I might mention is the mode of conducting this examination. Among those not members of the legal profession—whom we call laymen—the plain, long established rules of evidence are not regarded. These rules have long been regarded as absolutely fixed and established, and the experience of many years has shown them absolutely necessary in order to sift out the testimony and ascertain the reliability of the witnesses and their testimony. I am certain that, in the world in which the newspapers practice, these rules which I have referred to are utterly disregarded. I am satisfied, after a long experience and careful consideration, of the great power of newspapers for good or evil; but I say here, in the light of that experience and thought, that the evil which newspapers do is greater than the good.

From what I have seen and heard—from what I heard last night and this morning—I should not be surprised if you should wake up some morning to find these buildings in ashes and find the Superintendent lynched! Last evening a gentleman, whose name is Morgan, informed me that he overheard a gentleman in a company of four—respectable looking men, too,—say that he would be one of four to come down here and lynch the Superintendent! It needs but a spark to kindle the flame which these incendiary newspapers have started. I would not sleep here a single night for fear that the building would be burned. The newspapers paint with glowing words everything that is developed for the prosecution, and when the testimony for the defense comes they omit a great deal of it and change other parts of it.

Mr. Swartzwelder then announced that, notwithstanding the reasons enumerated why he might have withdrawn from the case, he had consented to go on with it.

STATEMENT OF THE MATRON.

Miss Belle McCoy sworn—[The statement of this witness, as taken before the State Board of Charities, has already been published, and we repeat it in a condensed form.] Witness had been connected with the School thirteen or fourteen years. She came here in 1862 or 1863, and Mr. Avery came a month afterwards. He first came as Assistant Superintendent, and afterwards became Superintendent. She was teacher first, then assistant matron, and then matron, which position she now occupies. Before she came here she was a teacher in the public schools for twenty years. The witness then described the duties of matron. During the last three or four years it had been customary for the matron to do all the whipping in the girls' department. Previous to that it was allowable for the teachers to whip the scholars for offenses committed in the school. The witness was asked about the average number of corporal punishments per month, inflicted the past year, in answer to which she said that some months there was no whipping at all. Witness never used a wagon whip or a cart whip or a cow hide in punishing the inmates. She generally used a lady's small riding whip. She never whipped anyone in anger or revenge, and never whipped so hard as to cause the blood to flow. She never struck a girl more than six blows at one time. She punished the girls just as she would have punished one of her own children. Lucinda Jones was a very rebellious girl; her back may have been marked; she was whipped for trying to get up a rebellion in the school. she had on a thin calico dress; gave her six blows; never gave any of the girls more than that; never heard of Lucinda Jones being seriously whipped until this investigation commenced; it was the severest whipping I ever gave; never knew of blood being drawn. The case of Annie Vanderkist was here referred to, and the witness said she knew her to her sorrow. Witness described the trouble Annie had given her by calling her (witness) names and defying her authority. Mr. Avery never whipped a girl during the entire time he was in the institution. The witness was quite positive on this point, and said that if Mr. Avery had whipped one of the girls she (the witness) would have known about it.

THE NEWSPAPER REPORTS.

Mr. Swartzwelder (with a copy of the COMMERCIAL in his hand) proceeded to interrogate the witness as to matters previously testified to, reading from the printed report.

Mr. Plummer—What is that you are reading from?

Mr. Swartzwelder—A newspaper, sir.

Mr. Plummer—Well, as you don't seem to have any confidence in the newspapers, wouldn't it be better to take the stenographer's notes for it?

Mr. Swartzwelder—I am obliged to you for the suggestion. Understand me, Mr. Plummer, I don't make any charge against the reporters, but I *do* say that they rely a great deal on their imagination.

Mr. Plummer—Haven't you relied a great deal on yours in your speech this morning?

Mr. Swartzwelder—No, sir; not as much as you did on yours at Morganza the other day. [Laughter.]

Here the stenographer read the testimony of Annie Vanderkist, showing that Miss McCoy had whipped her.

Witness resumed, denying the statement of Miss Vanderkiste as to the cruel character of the punishment. Annie Vankerkiste was handcuffed on one occasion and wore the handcuffs one day and one night. The handcuffs were too large to have hurt her hands. They were put on because it was the only method of controlling her. She used to pick bricks out of the wall with a nail or a pair of scissors. She knew of but one case where a straight-jacket had been used—that was the case of Annie Roberts. Witness never struck any one of the girls with her clenched fist. Witness regarded the tendencies of the institution as reformatory, and said that if the girls were not improved here it was their own fault.

Mr. Plummer—The reformatory tendencies in the case of Annie Vanderkiste could not have been very great?

Miss McCoy—Of course there are some here who are not improved. It is just as with a church. No pastor can expect every one in his congregation to be good.

Mr. Plummer—No; I know many churches full of men who are not Christians.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Upon being cross-examined by Mr. Gill the witness repeated that the case of Lucinda Jones was the only one of hard punishment that she ever knew of on the girls' side of the house. The witness knew Lizzie Burns and whipped her on one occasion. Witness went into her room and found the girl with a towel around her neck. The allegation that the girl intended to commit suicide was groundless. The attempt was a mere pretense and sham. Witness did not whip Lizzie all the way down stairs, but did whip her in the sewing room. She gave her no more than six or seven blows, and the case was afterwards reported to Mr. Avery. For minor offenses, witness punished by slapping the children. Witness never whipped as many as a dozen girls in one day; sometimes there were as many as two punishments in one day. She hadn't a big whip. The one she generally used was about two feet and a half long.

THE WHIPS—WHERE ARE THEY?

Mr. Gill—I would like, Gentlemen of the Committee, to have those whips produced.

Miss McCoy—I would not be ashamed to have you see the whips, or to see me use them.

No other response was made to this suggestion.

Witness continued to say that Mr. Avery did sometimes remonstrate with her, and urge that some other method of punishment be adopted. Mr. Gill thought it very strange that Mr. Avery should remonstrate against the punishment when there was but an average of twelve whippings per year, and but six blows were given at each whipping. The witness did not give an explanation of this except to say that she supposed Mr. Avery wanted her to use other means of punishment than the whip.

MORE OF ANNIE.

When Annie came back she was beyond my control; at the time of the handcuffing she fought me; I did not have a darning needle and (excitedly) I *never* ran a darning needle in her hand. When she was told to go to her room she went, and I have no recollection of Annie's having been pushed or dragged along. Mr. Avery is a gentleman—(Mr. Gill—I don't doubt it) and very cooly took Annie by the ear and walked her to her room; Annie must have tried to get her handcuffs off and so made the scars (if she had any) herself; it is not so that she had to hold her wrists out of the window to make them numb.

Witness went on to say that she never heard of any of the inmates being struck by keys. She never heard any one use the expression that it would be made "too hot" for any of the officers who were not wanted in the institution. Witness could not say how many of the girls who left the institution turned out well. She was not sure that one half of the girls who left here turned out well. Her heart and her prayers went out with them, as she thought of the temptations they should encounter in the world. Witness described the bed clothing with which the girls were supplied.

NO THREATS OF BLASTING.

On a redirect examination by Mr. Swartzwelder the witness said that it was after the girls went out into the world that she feared for them. They often had no friends and no one to look after them. Witness was present when the officers were called together, and when Mr. Avery is alleged to having spoken of his power to blast the reputation of certain officers. She was positive that Mr. Avery made use of no such language. That meeting was called on account of a lack of harmony which appeared to exist among the officers. The witness said Mrs. McKelvy and Misses Pence, Neiman and Dickey were the inharmonious elements, on whose account this meeting was called.

To Mr. Thornton—I never carried a whip.

Mr. Gill asked if this meeting was not called on account of the complaints that these four teachers made in regard to the treatment which they and the children had received. The witness replied that it was not. She said that Mr. Avery had not said anything about blasting any one's reputation or withholding recommendations, or anything which could be so construed.

The investigation here adjourned for dinner.

STATEMENT OF MRS. PAINTER.

Mrs. Sarah Painter sworn—My maiden name was Marquis; was in the institution four years and a half; came here in 1864; left in 1869; was teacher in the boys' department; sometimes taught school, but not regularly; was principal teacher in the girls' school, and assistant matron, at times; reside now in Ohio; reading the testimony as to this "terrible affair," I thought it my duty to come and testify; never knew Mr. Avery to inflict corporal punishment upon the girls; there were only three persons permitted to punish—the matron, assistant matron and principal teacher. I would have known if Mr. Avery had ever punished an inmate. The punishments were never cruel, and never without sufficient cause. The worst whippings were to suppress things that had a bad influence on the girls. Never knew a whipping to draw blood; would certainly have known it if any girl had been so whipped. Never saw girls slapped on the face, or struck with keys, sticks or the like. Any person who would call names, or throw up their past lives to the inmates, would not long retain their situations. If it had been done in the wholesale way alleged here, I know I would have heard of it. Never knew of a girl to be put in the lock-up. Cannot recollect the number of blows inflicted at a whipping—that would depend upon the temperament of the person whipping, some striking quicker than others. The tendency of the general treatment was unquestionably for good. In my opinion, there was an absolute necessity for the punishments inflicted. Mr. Avery frequently instructed the officers as to their duties, spoke kindly to them, and these lectures did me good I know. I think I would whip my own children, for similar offenses, even harder than they were punished here. Never saw large whips, cat-o'-nine-tails, straight jackets, gags, or any such things, while I was here.

Mr. Gill—I cannot recollect that it has ever been affirmed that cat o'-nine-tails were used.

Mr. Swartzwelder—One of your witnesses so testified.

Mr. Gill—I do not recollect it.

Mr. Swartzwelder—It is so alleged, nevertheless.

To Mr. Swartzwelder—I never investigated any of the girls' backs, but I never heard of, or saw, marks on them.

To Mr. Findley—I think it hard to be asked how many blows any one struck. I think it unlikely that any one got as high as twenty blows. No officer was ever instructed to give a certain number—either more or less.

To Mr. Plummer—I do not think the whippings would number one a week. There were often days and weeks when there were no whippings.

To Mr. Findley—Never heard of a boy having had his arm knocked out of place, in the shops, till I heard of it lately.

To Mr. Gill—There might have been a slight tap on the head with a key and I not know it; but there could not have been any injuries inflicted in that way without my knowing it. I did whipping myself.

Mr. Gill—How hard was the hardest whipping you gave?

Witness—I could not tell you, unless you would allow me to illustrate upon you personally. [Laughter].

Mr. Gill—I would object to that.

Mr. Plummer—You will have to send for one of those whips.

Mr. Gill—How many severe whippings did you inflict, and what with?

Witness—I can only recollect three. I used a strap, about two feet long. I struck rather slowly. Miss McCoy struck faster than I did. I do not think that she ever gave more than a dozen blows. I think two or three blows, such as I gave, sufficient. I intended to make the blows felt; never saw more than two whipped in one day.

Mr. Gill—What was the character of the girls when you were here.

Mr. Plummer—Can you give the average reputation. [Laughter.]

To Mr. Gill—I did six whippings a year, I presume; I think twelve whippings a year would be a full average, on the girls' side; I could not say how long any girl was put in the lock-up—think no longer than a week, as they were always brought to chapel; never knew of the bread to be made so good that the children ate too much of it; some of the girls got so fat and lazy that we could scarcely get any work out of them [Laughter]; never knew of an order to the baker not to make the bread so good; Miss McCoy had a whip but I said it was not half the length of seven-and-a-half feet long.

To Mr. Plummer—I have whipped occasionally in the school, but always reported to the matron; the ends of the strap were alike—no knots on either end.

STATEMENT OF SARAH WOODS.

Sarah Woods sworn—Was an inmate here; came here in 1872; left last May; received only one whipping, for disobedience; Miss McCoy whipped me, in the girls' hall, on the back, with a little whip; got about five blows; I refused to do what I should have done, and deserved the whipping; never knew of Mr. Avery whipping a girl; if he had done so I would have heard it from the girls themselves; they always talked about their whippings; have seen Miss McCoy whip girls, but they were never tied to chairs; no blood was ever drawn and no welts left on their backs by any of the officers; saw Kate Hooper in a straight jacket, for using bad language and attempting to strike Miss McCoy. Knew Annie Vanderkiste; heard she had been whipped; knew she was in the lock-up for a while, but cannot say how long; I was always treated kindly while I was here; Annie Vanderkiste told lies oftener than the truth; heard of the proceedings here and volunteered to come as a witness; I was not sent for; the tendency of the treatment here was good; I was made better myself, as were many others; never knew the officers to call the girls bad names, strike them with keys, slap them in the face, or any such conduct.

To Mr. Findley—I never knew very much about the past lives of the girls; what I did know the girls told me.

To Mr. Thornton—Heard of the handcuffs having been on Annie Vanderkiste; do not know how long they were on her; was called out on one occasion to see Annie Vanderkiste and Mag Conway sitting on chairs in the sewing room; they were not whipped; Mr. Avery talked to them.

To Mr. Gill—I came because I knew some things had been said that were not correct Have seen a good many girls whipped. Have seen two whipped in one day. Might have seen as many as a dozen whipped. Mr. Avery did not whip Annie Vanderkiste and Mag. Conway. I know Annie was whipped by Miss McCoy, because I heard so; their hands were behind their backs, but I cannot say they were tied; they had handkerchiefs over their faces; we were called out of the school room to see these girls in the sewing room, and afterwards called out of our rooms; Mr. Avery talked to us each time, but did not whip the girls. Never saw any girls slapped in the face; saw them slapped on the shoulders.

Mr. Gill—Were the shoulders the only place where Miss McCoy struck the girls?

Mr. Swartzwelder—You do not now refer to girls of very tender age! [Laughter at Mr. Gill's expense, during which the witness left the stand.]

A BOY'S EXPERIENCE.

Hugh Connor sworn—Was an inmate here; got out last summer; was whipped by Mr. Hunt for bad work in the shop; was whipped with cat-o'-nine tails in the clothes room; I knew the work was done wrong; Mr. McElhaney whipped me on the legs with a whip and drew the blood once; cannot tell the number of blows; that was for fighting in the yard; cat-o'-nine-tails were three or four straps fastened on a stick; sometimes I did my work wrong purposely, and sometimes I could not help it; was not whipped as often as once a week; had plenty to eat and good clothing.

To Mr. Findley—We had a task to do each day in the shop.

To Mr. Thornton—Am a better boy now than when I came here.

Mr. Findley—Would you like to come back here again?

Witness—I wouldn't care.

To Mr. Thornton—Came in here with "another girl," and just wanted to tell what I knew. [Laughter.]

To Mr. Findley—I was sent here by the Railroad Company. (Alluding to the manner of his commitment.)

To Mr. Gill—Was struck on the bare legs with the whip, when the blood was drawn.

A CAT.

[Some one produced a "cat-o'-nine-tails"—a whip with a stock about a foot long, and four or five little leather thongs attached to the end of it—not at all an inquisitorial-looking weapon.]

HOW LONG?

The Chairman announced that no other witnesses would be heard to-day, as it was near adjourning time.

Mr. Gill asked how long the testimony for the defense would likely continue.

The Chairman said he could not tell anything about it.

Mr. Swartzwelder said he was anxious to see the case closed, but could not tell how long it would take, as witnesses for the defense were coming in voluntarily.

A BIT OF IRONY.

Mr. Plummer (with a naive expression)—If the committee thought there was really any danger of violence, they would arrange to have the meetings continue up town! In looking over the audience, however, I fail to discover the faces of any whom I would suspect of violence.

This remark brought Mr. Swartzwelder to his feet, who, in a seemingly earnest manner, stated that if Mr. Avery attempted to walk to the city, he would not only be pursued by a rabble, but would possibly suffer personal violence. There was an element in the community very readily set on fire, especially when backed by public sentiment as expressed through the newspapers.

Mr. Plummer said he belonged to the editorial fraternity, and was proud of it. He thought the remarks of Mr. Bigham, at Morganza, were not only harsh, but brutally so, considering the fact that the reporters who were present were there on his invitation. The reporters were an overworked and generally underpaid class, and he thought justice was not always done them. It was worthy of remark that, during this long investigation, only one witness had asked to have a correction made in the published reports. As to the *animus* of the papers themselves—or the coloring which might be given to one side or the other—the reporters were not responsible for that. It was their duty to give the facts. The editors made such use of those facts as they saw fit. The counsel quoted from these reports, and if they were not in the main correct, the Committee were led astray, as well as others. They had the full report of their stenographer, but that would not be written out for several weeks.

Mr. Swartzwelder said the character of the reports was objectionable. There was a search for something terrible; and now that they had got the monster, they did not want it shorn of its hideous proportions.

Mr. Plummer thought that lawyers, as a class, were in the habit of abusing people quite as frequently as reporters.

Mr. Swartzwelder said a lawyer spoke to twelve men, where a reporter spoke to as many thousands.

Mr. Plummer was leaving the platform at this time, and Mr. Swartzwelder approached him so closely that the speeches at once assumed a conversational tone.

RUMORS DENIED.

The statement in one of the morning papers that Mr. Avery was engaged in removing his library preparatory to leaving with his family, was emphatically denied by that gentleman. He said he was not going to remove while this investigation was pending. Any action he might take after that would be deliberate and orderly. He has no notion of going off in a hurry.

The allegation that there had been threats of violence made toward officers in the institution, created some talk in the neighborhood; but, so far as we could learn, there was no foundation whatever for the "scare," if it could even be called so. There had been some high words used in a drinking saloon, not far from the Reform School, in consequence of parties taking sides for and against the institution and foolish threats were made, but these were inspired by bad whisky, and not by inflammatory newspaper reports. If Mr. Avery remains in the institution until he is driven out by violence, he will "hold the fort" a long time.

The investigation will be resumed at half-past nine o'clock this morning, at the same place.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded in the office of Ralph Richardson, Recorder, yesterday:

Sheriff Fife to John A. Cochran, January 15, 1876; lot on Franklin street, Sixth ward, Allegheny	$ 25
John W. Ekis to Chas. Pfabe, October 20, 1875; two lots in Bakerstown, Richland township	1,000
James R. Ferguson to O. H. Bateman, December 31, 1875; lot in Indiana township	1,744
Hugh Forrester to Robt. E. Rogers, February 3, 1876; three-fourths interest in lot in Bellevue borough	750
Sheriff Hare to Wm. C. Miller, December 18, 1876; lot on Tustin street, Fourteenth ward, city	80
Nathan Gossett to Maria Smith, December 14, 1875; lot in Second ward, Allegheny, Irwin avenue, 25x64 feet	1,700
Homestead Bank to Isadore Rosenbach, July 24, 1874; lot in Homestead Park	175
Frederick P. Keller to John Swineberg, November 16, 1872; lot in Penn township	700
W. W. Knox to N. K. Miller, July 1, 1873; two lots Lower St. Clair township	900
Emma Metz to John Metz, May 5, 1875; lot Twenty-six ward, Carson street, 20x120 feet	4,000
William Rea to Charles A. Stimple, November 6, 1872; lot Seventh ward, Allegheny, East street, 25x50 feet	1,400
Henry Sutmeyer to James L. McCain, June 1, 1870; lot 65¾x129 feet, Franklin street, Allegheny	4,100
John A. Cochran to S. D. Strasberger, January 31, 1876; lot on Franklin street, Allegheny	5,500
John Brown, Jr., *et al.* to Charles A. Stimple, August 29, 1872; lot Broadway, Reserve township	2,375
James Welsh to Robert Ford, August 1, 1873; lot Eleventh ward, Allegheny	420

Fires.

About eleven o'clock Monday night a frame house in the Thirty-first ward, owned by Christian Goldner, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $1,500; insurance $1,000. As the house was unoccupied, it must have been set on fire.

There was a slight fire Monday night, about eleven o'clock, in the roof of Crawford & Co.'s foundry, on Main street, Allegheny, causing but little damage.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

First Meeting of the New Committee—Fixing the Appropriations — The $75,000 Asked by the Police Committee Refused—A Discussion of Police Matters, &c., &c.

The Committee on Finance, of Allegheny Councils, for 1876, held their first meeting last evening, all the members being present.

After considering some unimportant matters, the reports and statements of the Controller were taken up, of which we give synopses:

CITY VALUATION.

The following is a statement of the cash valuation of the city for 1876:

Real estate	$46,651,536
Personal	1,054,645
Occupation	7,314,630
Total	$55,020,811

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1876.

The Controller's statement of estimated receipts for 1876 was read, as follows:

City taxes	$247,500 00
Business tax	13,000 00
Water tax	100,000 00
Water rents, per meter	6,000 00
Water rents, new buildings	1,500 00
Water rents, second assessment	3,370 00
Markets	20,000 00
Wharves and landings	2,630 00
Diamond scales	2,500 00
Second ward scales	3,500 00
Fourth ward scales	200 00
Measuring wood and bark	1,500 00
Street permits	1,000 00
Interest on bank balances	2,500 00
Mayor's office, fines, etc	5,000 00
Lot regulations	840 00
Sewer permits	200 00
Vehicle license	10,000 00
Knap's Battery, rent	315 00
Water Works lot, rent	225 00
Delinquent taxes	40,000 00
Sale of ferrules	906 55
Ground rents	1,741 62
P., Ft. W. and C. R. R. Co	3,400 00
P., A. and M. P. Ry. Co	2,117 00
P. V. Ry. Co	624 00
U. S. Postoffice Department, rent	1,600 00
Board of Health	300 00
Collecting school tax	3,000 00
Total	$434,839 17

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations for the present year were next considered, and were fixed as follows:

No. 1—Salaries	$ 38,423
No. 2—Interest	45,000
No. 3—Fire department	52,760
No. 4—Printing	5,000
No. 5—Streets	40,000
No. 6—Wharves and landings	1,000
No. 7—Surveys	2,500
No. 8—Police	46,696
No. 9—Contingent fund	40,000
No. 11—Water works	50,000
No. 12—Outstanding warrants	882
No. 13—Gas	20,000
No. 14—Sinking fund, 4 per cent	20,000
No. 15—Interest on wharf bonds	1,960
No. 16—City property	11,000
No. 17—Health	2,000
No. 18—Bills payable	60,000
No. 19—Markets	300
No. 20—Park commission	13,000
No. 21—Sinking fund, water bonds	15,000
No. 22—Sinking fund, city prop. bonds	3,000
No. 23—Sinking fund, sewer bonds	4,000
Total	$434,839

DISCUSSION OF POLICE MATTERS.

When the proposed appropriation of $75,000 for police purposes was taken up, the Mayor read a petition, signed by a large number of prominent business men and firms of the city, asking an increase of the police force to one hundred men. He said this was the very best petition of the kind ever presented to Councils.

Mr. Golden thought it was the very worst. These petitioners were wealthy, and could afford to pay an increased taxation, while poor men were already overburdened and oppressed with taxes.

Mr. Drum said the petitioners lived in districts which were already adequately protected. He could not perceive the necessity for an increase of the police force. Many of the night patrolmen at present were utterly worthless, doing nothing beyond arresting a poor drunken man occasionally, while the thieves and burglars were permitted to go free. If the increase should not be composed of better material than the present force—and he saw no reason to believe that it would—it would not mend matters much if the force were increased to three hundred.

Col. Bayne said that while he favored the principle of retrenchment wherever it could be applied, he was decidedly in favor of an increase of the police force. He had had some experience in criminal matters, and had knowledge of many burglars who had been detected and arrested by night patrolmen. This was the case in Pittsburgh, where the force was more numerous proportionably than in this city. Where an officer had charge of a "beat" which he could traverse frequently, burglars had small opportunity to pursue their work. He had been informed by the Mayor that the daylight force numbered only ten men. This accounted for the numerous robberies which had occurred in this city between the hours of six and seven in the evening, before the night force went on duty. He was convinced that the force was inadequate, and should be increased. He believed the feeling of the community was in favor of it: It was proposed to add forty-two men to the force. By reducing the pay of each man twenty cents per day, the increase would involve an additional expense of only $27,000. The petitioners for the increase represent about one-third of the assessed valuation of the city, and he thought their petition was entitled to favorable consideration. As to the assertion of a gentleman that the burden would fall heavily on poor people, he thought it a mistaken notion. A citizen assessed to the amount of $5,000, would not be required to pay more than $1 50 additional taxes by the adoption of the proposed measure. He felt that there would be very little objection on the part of the people when they should realize the advantages of an adequate police force.

Mr. Voegtly said if there was a good detective at the head of the force its efficiency would be largely increased. As for Chief Ross, he was not only incompetent, but he spent too much of his time at the Court House. He spent from three to four hours a day there. A Chief of Police should not only possess a knowledge of the business of a detective, but should mingle with the thieves and burglars in order to gain a knowledge of their ways and movements.

Mayor Phillips said, in regard to the visits of Chief Ross to the Court House, he had twenty-five or thirty cases of robberies and larcenies, and only seventeen liquor cases, at the present term. He had sent many rogues to the Penitentiary since he entered upon his duties. Referring to the petition which had been presented, the Mayor thought that while it was not weighty as to the number of its signers, it was decidedly strong as to the amount of property represented. He thought it was the quality and not the quantity of the signers in a case of this kind which entitled the petition to favorable consideration.

Mr. Huckestine thought there would be no need of an increase of the force when the winter had passed away and the idle found employment. Men were driven to the commission of thefts just now by dire necessity, and as long as this state of affairs continues nothing will prevent them from from stealing.

Mr. Drum said the only effect an increase of the force would have would be the increase of taxation. The property of our citizens would not be better protected by a hundred worthless men than by the present force, many of whom were not worth their salt. The appointments would be controlled by the ward politicians, who would get worthless men on the force.

Mr. Stone thought there was no tax the people would pay more willingly than that which was necessary to protect their lives and their property, and he thought a large majority of property holders were in favor of an increase.

MR. GOLDEN GOES FOR THE MAYOR.

Mr. Golden said the expression of the Mayor, that it was the quality and not the quantity of the petitioners that should be considered, was a bad one. He would like to know what he meant.

The Mayor said he meant that the signers of a paper like the one in question were entitled to consideration in proportion to the amount of taxes which they paid.

Mr. Drum—I protest against any such doctrine.

Mr. Golden, (warmly)—I hold that one man is just as good as another, and I am surprised to hear the Mayor talk in that way.

Mayor Phillips—I am here by invitation, and I expect to be treated courteously.

Mr. Golden—I will treat you with courtesy, I assure you.

The Chair hoped there would be no display of ill-feeling, and the discussion was not continued further.

The appropriation was fixed at $46,696, the same as last year. This, if adopted by Councils, will prevent an increase of the force.

With a few exceptions, the other appropriations were fixed at the amounts asked by the several committees. One of the exceptions was the appropriation for printing, which was reduced from $8,000 to $5,000.

The resolution from Councils in regard to city officers receiving fees in liquor cases was referred to the City Solicitor.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Willy Reilly" was played for the second time last evening by Mr. Dominick Murray, and the Opera House company. The audience was, we are sorry to say, quite small, but very enthusiastic. Mr. Murray acquitted himself with great credit, as did Messrs. Dean, Waverly and the company generally.

This evening Mr. Murray will appear in another of his specialties, called "Escaped from Sing Sing." It is highly sensational, and gives him a chance to display his versatility as a character actor.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Mlle D'Atalie, the strong women, with Angie Schott, the illusionists, and the thirty other performers at Trimble's, were greeted by a full house last night, and gave such a performance as could not fail to please everybody. They will all appear at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening.

Miss Effie Ellsler.

This bright little actress, it is intimated, will play an engagement at the Opera House, beginning on the 21st inst. She has advanced rapidly in her profession since her last appearance here, and is now ranked among the very best young artists on the stage. She has many admirers here, all of whom will be pleased to hear and see her.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Report of the Visiting Committee—The Commercial Department.

The High School Visiting Committee of the Central Board of Education, for the month of January, at the meeting yesterday, made the report printed below and it was referred to the Committee on High School. The report is noticeable, and at once arrests attention, because of its statement that the Commercial department is not progressing as satisfactorily as heretofore. This is a matter of surprise because we have always considered this department as not only one of the most important in our High school but as one of the most successful; and we know that its success has been so apparent that it has done much to advance the school in popular regard. The report while saying that in the opinion of the committee the department is not as efficient and complete in its operations as formerly, yet commends the teachers as qualified and capable, and says that no blame can attach to them. No explanation of the cause of lessened efficiency is given further than that it is caused by "changes in the manner of conducting the department" and the reader will note that the committee significantly say that "other changes are contemplated" which in their opinion "will still further operate injuriously against its success." We think the committee erred in not reporting the changes they think injurious, but no doubt the High School Committee will inform the Board thereon. Following is the report:

To the President and Members of the Central Board:

Your committee visited the High School on Wednesday, February 2d, and beg leave to submit the following report:

We first visited the chapel where we found the Principal, teachers and pupils assembled for opening exercises. These exercises consist of music by the High School choir, reading and prayer by one of the professors. At their close the pupils were dismissed in classes, by the Principal, and immediately passed to their respective departments to commence the recitations of the day. The order observed by the pupils during the opening exercises and while passing to the different rooms, gave evidence of that thorough discipline so essential in an institution where so many of the young of both sexes are from day to day assembled for educational purposes. We visited successively the drawing, Academical, Normal and Commercial departments, and listened to recitations or parts or recitations in each room.

Considerable time was spent in examining the work of the pupils in the department first named. One or two hours of each week is devoted to the subject of drawing, and notwithstanding this comparatively small proportion of time devoted to the study, the excellence of the work done by many of the pupils, and the apparent progress made by the greater majority of them, evidenced a thoroughness in instruction which reflects credit on the teachers of the department. Several rooms of the Academical department were visited, where we had the pleasure of listening to exercises in physiology, geography, algebra and Latin, conducted respectively by Professors Durling, Bancroft, Merick and Gibbons.

All these recitations were listened to with interest and satisfaction. Generally speaking, the pupils were well prepared and recited as though they possessed an intelligent knowledge of the subject under discussion.

In the Normal department we heard an exercise in history, conducted by Miss Ralston. The exercise had been previously proposed in manuscript form by the pupils and afterwards corrected by the teacher. In the exercise referred to, the teacher pointed out the errors detected and explained fully the necessary corrections. This recitation, as well as those of the academical department, gave evidence of thoroughness on the part of the teachers and study on the part of the pupils.

Considerable time was spent in the Commercial department, examining the work of the pupils and listening to explanation of details on the part of the teachers. This department seems to embrace everything necessary to furnish a practical commercial education, just such an education as the great mass of the pupils require to prepare them for business spheres in life. Its aim is to supply an education equal in excellence to that obtained in the most complete commercial school of our country. While we were in general pleased with the workings of the department, we are constrained to say that it is not so efficient and complete in its operations as it was one or two years ago. The teachers are well qualified and capable, so that no blame can attach to them, but some changes have been made in the manner of conducting the department which, in the opinion of part of your committee, have interfered with its efficiency; and other changes which are contemplated which will still further operate injuriously against its success. This department is an important branch of our High School, and we call especial attention to it because we believe it should be made as complete in all its operations as possible. We have to thank the principal, Prof. Jilson, for his kindness and for the interest which he took in showing us every thing connected with the workings of the institution, and making explanations concerning the same. We congratulate him and his assistants in the thoroughness of discipline and instruction which seem to characterise the operations of the institution.

We have in the High School an institution in which we all alike should take an equal pride and unite our efforts to make it complete and thorough in all its departments.

W. H. MCKELVEY,
JAMES M. MCEWEN.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—Monthly Reports—New Organization.

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Nobbs in the chair.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Dr. Jilson, Principal of the High School, presented his report for January as follows: Academical Department — Enrolled males, 148; females, 133; total, 281; average attendance, 259; per cent., 92.

Normal Department—Enrolled, 130; average attendance, 93; per cent., 91.

Commercial Department — Enrolled males, 106, females, 20; total, 126; average, 113; per cent., 90. The grand totals are: Enrolled, 511: average, 466; per cent., 92.

The Principal also reports that two candidates have passed an examination for admission to the school.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

City Superintendent Luckey reported that during January there were 61 males and 364 females employed as teachers. The enrollment in the different departments was as follows:

Primary—Males, 5,304; females, 4,782. Total, 10,086. Average, males, 4,446; females, 3,922. Total 8,368.

Medium—Males, 1,940; females, 1,965. Total, 3,905. Average, males, 1,689; females, 1,689. Total, 3,378.

Grammar—Males, 1,316; females, 1,601. Total, 2,917. Average, males, 1,165; females, 1,388. Total, 2,553.

High School—Males, 225; females, 256; total, 511; average males, 237; females, 229; total, 466. The grand totals are: Enrolled, males, 8,815; females, 8,604; total, 17,419; average males, 7,537; females, 7,228; total, 14,-765.

The reports were received and filed.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported a balance of $95,114 97 on hand on February 8th, inst.

Secretary Kehew reported that warrants had been drawn, since the last meeting, as follows: Salaries, $30,118 82; bills, $390 49; total, $30,509 31.

A number of committees reported, recommending the payment of bills.

The reports were all received and the bills were ordered to be paid.

Dr. McKelvey, from the Visiting Committee, presented a lengthy report of a visit paid the High School by the Committee. The institution is highly complimented. The report was referred to the Committee on High Schools.

It was decided to close the schools on February 22d inst.

Mr. Harper, from the Centennial Committee, reported progress in the arrangements making for exhibiting our school system at the Exposition. The committee calculated that $800 would fully pay all the expense of exhibiting our school system and asked that that amount be appropriated for the purpose.

On motion, that amount was ordered to be set apart for such purpose.

The City Treasurer, on motion, was exonerated from the lost and exonerated taxes as reported by the different collectors for 1874. The total amounts of these uncollected taxes is about $50,000.

Two additional teachers were asked for the Hancock district and the request was referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

The old Board then adjourned *sine die* and a temporary organization of the new Board was effected, calling Mr. McEwen to the chair.

The credentials of newly elected members were then examined and the members admitted to seats. The only new members admitted are Messrs. John McKain, Morse district; J. D. Buckley, Riverside; George Sellers, Minersville; R. D. Nicholson, Forbes; Jas. B. Hill, Springfield; William Burtt, Allen.

Mr. J. H. Nobbs was re-elected President and Mr. Charles A. Kehew was re-elected Secretary.

On motion the salary of the Secretary for the ensuing year was fixed at $1,800, the same amount as paid last year.

After an extended discussion, the time of meeting was changed from two o'clock in the afternoon of the second Tuesday of each month to 7½ o'clock in the evening of the same day.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Legislation to secure such legislation as will provide that the election shall be held at such a time as will throw the organization of the Board in June instead of February.

The matter of renting rooms in which to meet during the ensuing year was referred to the Finance Committee.

Considerable discussion was had relative to moving the commercial department of the High School to the Miller street building, but the matter was finally left in the hands of the High School Committee.

After the transaction of minor business, the Board adjourned.

Ohio River Improvement.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your correspondent "D.," in replying this morning to "Countryman" and "C." reminds me forcibly of a "little story." A colored preacher down South, who chose the creation for his theme and whose imagination supplied the defects of his learning, very vigorously explained that "God made Adam and Eve out of the dust of the earth—He put water in to make 'em stick an' den He moldered 'em and set 'em up agin' a worm fence to dry."

A "Countryman" at this juncture ventured to ask a question:

"If Adam was de first man, den I jist like to know who sot up dat rail fence?"

"I tells you he moldered 'em and *sot 'em up agin a worm fence to dry*, and *sech foolish* questions 'ud burst up de best system of feology was ever invented, and you ignorant niggers better hush up."

D. reiterates his imaginary facts and don't like the interference of ignorant countrymen.

The *cheap* water transportation of the little Erie Canal is disagreeable to his system of transportation. He wants "the *exact* freight tonnage of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh, outside of the towing (coal) trade." Well, he shall have something in this line.

At the Board of Transportation a few weeks ago, Mr. Dravo stated that there were not a dozen boats engaged in general trade, and the coal men declared that there were "just two." D. in his conclusion "No. 1" declares that "the Ohio river *as it now is* offers the cheapest transportation on this Continent." Think of it, intelligent reader The Ohio river a thousand miles long, connecting the great grain-growing States of the West, asking for cheap transportation, with the greatest railroad of the Continent at Pittsburgh—and only two steamers in the trade to and from Pittsburgh! And yet D. tells us it offers the cheapest transportation on the Continent!

The man who hazards such an assertion and calls it a "conclusion" must count largely on the stupidity of his "member of Congress." If that "conclusion" of D. were true there would be hundreds of steamers availing themselves of the navigation. The Pennsylvania Railroad would be overburdened with the shipments of the grangers, and cheap Missouri and Tennessee ores would soon restore our iron making supremacy. It can be made true by the radical improvement proposed by Major Merrill, and until it is made so, such dreamers as D. may reiterate their "conclusion."

As to his second conclusion, "bridge piers" are not in this question and he has been told by Major Merrill and others, and *he knows* that there will be a clear width of 400 feet in the navigation passes as long as the water is high enough to navigate without closing the dams. Surely he cannot be sincere in considering this an obstruction, or in expecting that the interests of the ten millions of people who want the navigation improved, must be sacrificed to the apprehension that now and then some coalboat pilot, more blind or unsteady than usual, may fail to hit a channel of 400 feet in width.

"3. All parties actually engaged in transportation on the river are opposed to Merrill's plan."

This simply means that the dozen or two great coal monopolists and all of the tow boat hands they employ are in favor of maintaining their monopoly of the trade. I reckon its true. On the other hand such men as Batchelor and Gray, Koontz, Brickel, Beltzhoover, Grover, Dean, Nimick and scores of ex-captains whose splendid lines of steamers once made the hills of the Ohio vocal with the echoes of steam, and who were driven from the trade by the perils and precarious character of the navigation, are all earnestly in favor of the radical improvement of the river. All the great manufacturers of Pittsburgh are in favor of it. All the prominent merchants and shippers are in favor of it. The general public are in favor of it, and the millions of the population which line the shores of the stream west of us are in favor of it.

The fourth conclusion of D. is very striking. He speaks of the proposed first bank and dam at Davis Island, and says:

4. The absurd charges against rivermen, by persons having "no interest in the Ohio river" and "living in the woods," perhaps understanding grubbing better than navigation, have rendered it absolutely impossible to secure an appropriation from Congress, even for an experimental or harbor dam, which is very desirable, and at one time quite hopeful.

Is it possible that our representatives in Congress from this district—the Committee on Commerce—and the Congress of the United States are to decide against an appropriation which concerns the interest of nine great States and nearly one-third of the population of the United States on the ground that somebody has made "charges against river men?" Is it possible that our members and the Legislature of Pennsylvania can be influenced by such motives? Or does "D." mean that the opposition of the river men comes really from this cause, and that they have prevailed with our members in the Legislature and Congress? If the former is his meaning, he counts without his host. If the latter, he may be correct, for surely there is nothing in the argument he presents to account for their opposition.

D. admits in the paragraph I have quoted that the "experimental or harbor dam" at Davis' Island below the city, would be "a very desirable thing." If the ignorant colored brother who appears in the beginning of this letter were in the place of the writer, he would be very apt to ask "Why den does you oppose it?"

ANOTHER MAN.

Business at the Sheriff's Office.

Following is a statement of writs served and executed by John H. Hare during his three years' term as Sheriff of Allegheny county, and a comparison of the business of his term with that of Sheriff Fleming, his predecessor:

Summons, etc., served from Common Pleas No. 1	17,116
Summons, etc., served from Common Pleas No. 2	12,494
Total	29,610
Executions from Common Pleas No. 1	7,307
Executions from Common Pleas No. 2	5,168
Executions from other counties, etc	570
Total	13,045

RECAPITULATION.

Summons served from Court of Common Pleas Nos. 1 and 2	29,610
Executions from Common Pleas Nos. 1 and 2 and from other counties	13,045
Total summons and executions	42,655

We give also a statement of writs served and executed by Hugh S. Fleming during his three years' term as Sheriff of Allegheny county:

Summons, &c	13,596
Executions	4,817
Total summons and executions	18,413
Total number of writs served and executed by Sheriff Hare	42,655
Total number of writs served and executed by Sheriff Fleming	18,413
Increase of business during the term of Sheriff Hare	24,242

THE stockholders of the Central Bank elected the following Board of Directors yesterday: Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carroll, James H. Hopkins, Julius Adler, Jas. Bown, J. H. Walter, Madison Bailey, J. F. Denniston, George Bingham, Abram Hayes, Paul H. Hacke, James Wilson.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of blotches, pimples, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines. MWF&*

Economy.

If there ever was a time when you could practice true economy in the purchase of a piano or organ, now is that time pre-eminently, as Mr. Hamilton, at 77 Fifth avenue, is closing out his entire stock at the lowest possible figures, preparatory to removal to his new store, 87 Fifth avenue. His stock consists of the Decker & Bro., Bradbury, Decker & Barnes and Fisher Pianos and the great Estey Cottage Organ. Just think of getting 6 and 7 stop organs at $100 to $125, that you orginally pay $200 for, and pianos at $200 to $400 worth $400 to $800. These are not necessarily cash prices either, as you can arrange the terms to suit your convenience, as cash is not so much the object as to reduce his immense stock rather than remove it.

To our readers we would say, if you intend getting an instrument any time in the near future, you had better get it now, as you will save immensely by calling in now at Hamilton's, 77 Fifth avenue, over McCallum's Carpet Store.

Important New Books.

Killen's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland. 2 vols	$10 00
Pray for the Holy Spirit. By Rev. Wm. Scribner	1 25
Haeckel's History of Creation: 2 vols	5 00
Murphy on Psalms	4 00
Smith's Chaldean Account of Genesis	4 00
Thrift. By Samuel Smiles	1 50
Autobiography of Rev. Charles G. Finney	2 00
Nearer, My God, to Thee	2 00
My Young Alcides. By the author of Heir of Redclyfe	1 75

For sale by S. A. CLARKE & Co, 115 Wood st., just below Fifth avenue.

B. Tiegel,

No. 53 Smithfield street, still continues to offer bargains in his line, and is now prepared to make to order, from the finest and best material, garments in all the latest styles, at prices which will admit of no competition. If you desire a perfect fit and a handsome and stylish suit of clothes, drop in at Tiegels and examine his stock of cloths, suitings and vestings before you have made a decision.

Japanese Goods.

A select little assortment of Japanese lacquer ware boxes, card receivers, waiters, cabinets, &c., &c., at very low prices. For sale by S. A. CLARKE & Co., No. 115 Wood street, Just off Fifth avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homeopathic preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1876.

SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a number of House bills which were referred. Among them was a bill making an appropriation to pay fourteen crippled and disabled Union soldiers, from the 6th of December, 1872, to the 30th of June, 1876.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired what these soldiers had done.

Mr. SARGENT said the bill should be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, as there were some circumstances in regard to the bill which he desired to examine.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he did not know but these soldiers were those whose services had been dispensed with. The bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to secure depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss. Laid on the table.

Mr. McDONALD, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of John A. Torrence. Passed.

Mr. KERNAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the benefit of the Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home. Passed.

The Senate bill, fixing the time for holding the Circuit Court of the United States in California, Oregon and Nevada, with amendments of the House, was passed.

Mr. FERRY, President *pro tem.*, said while he was ever ready to do his part of official labor, he found his services on three committees conflicted with the requirements of the presiding officer, and he was not able to meet the requirements of the service on the Committee on Finance. He therefore asked to be relieved from service.

After the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. WRIGHT moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. MORRILL said yesterday he gave notice that he would call up the Centennial bill at one o'clock to-day. He now desired to say that whatever was the pleasure of the Senate on this subject should be expressed at the present time. The financial condition of the company was such that the Senate should say what it proposed to do. If they proposed to turn their backs on it very well. He gave notice that he would urge the consideration of the bill at the earliest moment.

Mr. EDMUNDS did not think the Centennial bill should be considered until information, called from the Secretary of State, was received. He, however, would not oppose the present consideration of the bill.

The Seante, by a vote of yeas 18 and nays 33, refused to go into executive session and on motion of Mr. MORRILL, took up the House bill, appropriating $1,500,000.

Mr. MORRILL then yielded the floor to Mr. EATON, who offered resolutions of respect to the memory of his late colleague. O. S. Ferry, the understanding being that the Centennial bill should come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

Mr. Cooper was appointed a member of the Senate Committee on Finance, in place of Mr. Ferry, excused from further service.

Mr. CLAYTON called up unfinished business from the morning hour of yesterday, being the Senate bill to repeal section 2,303 of Revised Statutes, making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds, that public land affected by this act shall not be opened to private entry until the same shall be offered at public sale after the passage of this act. The bill was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour and then laid over.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution that the Committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to consider the propriety of preparing and reporting a bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, under which the people, through the elective franchise, may regulate and control their domestic affairs, not inconsistent with the protection, regulation and control by the United States of public property and the exercise of such jurisdiction as may be necessary in the National Capital. Agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted the following, and gave notice that at the proper time he would submit it as an additional section to the Land bill under consideration during the morning hour: "Section 2—That before any of the timber lands affected by this act shall be offered for sale they shall be appraised, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and no sale shall be made at less than the minimum fixed by such appraisement; provided, that no sale shall be made at less than $1 25 per acre." Ordered to be printed.

Mr. EATON offered his resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Senator Ferry. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. Eaton, Sargent, Bayard, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, Wadleigh and English, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The SPEAKER called the committees for reports of a public nature.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill authorizing action in cases of death resulting from wrongful acts of neglect or default in the District of Columbia, provided the amount recovered should not be above $5,000.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by striking out $5,000 and substituting $10,000. Agreed to.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to amend by inserting a section providing that no personal action or right of action shall terminate or abate by the death of either party, whether such right of action be authorized by this act or otherwise. Agreed to. The bill, as amended, then passed.

Mr. LYNDE, from the same committee, reported back adversely the bill extending the jurisdiction of circuit courts in suits against corporations. Laid on the table.

Also the bill concerning cases in bankruptcy, commenced in the supreme courts of the several Territories prior to the 22d of June, 1876, and now undetermined therein. Passed.

Also, the bill to repeal the Bankruptcy act. The first section repeals the Bankrupt act of 2st of March, 1867, and all laws and parts of laws amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto. The second section provides that all suits and proceedings now pending in the United States courts wherein an adjudication in bankruptcy has been made, shall be proceeded with, and be governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending. The act is to take effect from and after the 1st of January, 1877. The Bankruptcy bill, after some discussion of technical points, was passed—yeas, 186; nays, 57.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Adams,	Franklin,	Parsons,
Ainsworth,	Frost,	Phelps,
Anderson,	Fuller,	Philips, Mo.,
Ashe,	Glover,	Phillips, Ks.,
Atkins,	Goodin,	Piper,
Bagby,	Hamilton, Ind.,	Poppleton,
Bagley, G. A.,	Hancock,	Potter,
Bagley, J. H.,	Haralson,	Powell,
Baker, Ind.,	Hardenburgh,	Rainey,
Baker, N. Y.,	Harris, Mass.,	Randall,
Banning,	Harrison,	Rea,
Bass,	Hartridge,	Reagan,
Beebe,	Hartzell,	Reilly, John,
Bell,	Hatcher,	Reilly, Jas. B.,
Blackburn,	Haymond,	Rice,
Bland,	Hendee,	Riddle,
Boone,	Henderson,	Robinson,
Bradford,	Henkle,	Sampson,
Bradley,	Hereford,	Savage,
Bright,	Hewitt, Ala.,	Scales,
Brown, Ky.,	Hoar,	Schleicher,
Brown, Ks.,	Holman,	Schumaker,
Buckner,	Hooker,	Seelye,
Burchard, Ill.,	Hopkins,	Sheakley,
Burchard, Wis.,	Hoskins,	Singleton,
Burleigh,	House,	Sinnickson,
Caldwell, Ala.,	Hunter,	Slemons,
Caldwell, Tenn.,	Hyman,	Smalls,
Campbell,	Jones, Ky.,	Smith, Pa.,
Candler,	Joyce,	Southard,
Cannon,	Keho,	Sparks,
Cason,	Kimball,	Springer,
Caswell,	Knott,	Strait,
Caulfield,	Landers, Ind.,	Stenger,
Chittenden,	Lapham,	Stevenson,
Clarke, Ky.,	Lawrence,	Tarbox,
Clark, Mo.,	Lewis,	Terry,
Clymer,	Luttrell,	Townsend, N. Y.,
Collins,	Lynch,	Tucker,
Conger,	Lynde,	Tufts,
Cowan,	Mackey,	Turney,
Cox,	Magnan,	Waddell,
Crounse,	Marsh,	Waldron,
Culberson,	McCrary,	Wallace, S. C.,
Cuttler,	McDill,	Walsh,
Darrell,	McFarland,	Wells, Mo.,
Davy,	McMahon,	Wheeler,
Debolt,	Meade,	White,
Dennison,	Metcalfe,	Wike,
Dibrell,	Miller,	Willard,
Douglass,	Milliken,	Williams, A. S.
Durand,	Mills,	Mich.,
Durham,	Money,	Williams, Wis.,
Eden,	Monroe,	Williams, Ind.,
Egbert,	Morgan,	Williams, Ala.,
Ellis,	Morrison,	Willis,
Evans,	Neal,	Wilson, W. Va.,
Farwell,	New,	Wilson, Ia.,
Faulkner,	Norton,	Wood, Pa.,
Forney,	Parker,	Woodburn,
Fort,	Page,	Young—186.
Foster,		

NAYS.

Ballou,	Hubbell,	Robbins, N. C.,
Banks,	Hunton,	Smith, Ga.,
Blaine,	Hurd,	Stowell,
Blair,	Hurlbut,	Teese,
Blount,	Kasson,	Townsend, Pa.,
Cook,	Kelley,	VanVoorhees,
Crapo,	Ketchum,	Vance, Ohio,
Dunnell,	King,	Vance, N. C.,
Eames,	Lamar,	Wallace, Pa.,
Felton,	Leavenworth,	Walling,
Freeman,	Mackey,	Ward,
Frye,	MacDougall,	Warren,
Garfield,	Mutchler,	Whitehouse,
Gause,	Oliver,	Whiting,
Gunter,	O'Neill,	Williams, N. Y.,
Hamilton, N. J.,	Pierce,	Williams, W. B.,
Harris, Ga.,	Plaisted,	Mich.,
Hathorn,	Platt,	Wood, N. Y.,
Hewitt, N. Y.,	Purman,	Yeates—57.
Robbins, Pa.,		

After the passage of the bill it was discovered that there was an error in its recital, the date of the original law being given as the 2d of March.

This mistake Mr. LYNDE asked unanimous consent to have corrected, but Mr. KASSON objected, remarking that the bill placed the whole creditor class of the country in the power of the debtor class. The bill, therefore, goes to the Senate with that imperfection in it.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haskins, of New York, in the chair, on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. DUNNELL, who commenced his remarks by repelling the statement made some days ago by Mr. Singleton, to the effect that the United States Treasury was exhausted. No member, he said, had a right to make such a statement and to send it to the world. While the financial matters of this country might not be precisely what they should be, still it was a matter of pride and of self-satisfaction that, after passing through a war of such magnitude, there was in the Treasury, at the commencement of this Congress, $125,000,000 wherewith to respond to the demands that might be made. There was a time, however, when this Government had exhausted the Treasury, and when it had lost credit at home and abroad; it was when the Republican party received the Government from Buchanan's administration. In conclusion, he declared that the bill struck at American commerce and at American honor; that it was unworthy of the House. The Government was not bankrupt, and he appealed to the other side of the House not to write across the fair forehead of the country the word "Shame."

Mr. HEWITT said he should not have differed with the committee if it had confined itself to the reduction of European missions, even if it had wiped out the mission whose very name was a scandal. [Alluding to the English mission.] He should have felt that then a patriotic American might visit foreign lands with greater satisfaction and might escape that humiliation which once felt would not "down" until the cause was removed. At the same time, he dissented from the reduction of salaries of ministers abroad; also, from the proposed reduction of consulates. The United States was the only country whose consular system was self-supporting, and American merchants might well demand that the money actually collected from them, in the Consular bill, should be, to the last dollar, expended in extending and protecting that business.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, reviewed the consulate system, spoke in opposition to the recommendations of the Committee on Appropriations and said, touching the question of consulships, that it should be a work of great care, of great deliberation and of careful examination—not only on the question of dollars and cents involved, but in reference to the consequences that would follow the withdrawal of consulates. As to foreign missions, he regarded them as secondary to the consular system, and did not attach so much importance to the necessity of keeping them up; but so long as they were kept up, American ministers abroad should be paid enough to enable them to live respectably, as foreign countries understand it, and to maintain their representative character.

The committee rose without action on the bill, when a message was received from the Senate announcing the action of that body in regard to the death of the late Senator Ferry. Eulogies in his honor were pronounced by Messrs. Phelps, Seelye and Garfield. An interesting feature in the proceedings was the fact that Mr. Garfield, in lieu of any remarks of his own, read the speech prepared on the subject by Mr. Starkweather, himself since died. At the close of the eulogies, the House adjourned.

FURS!

R. H. PALMER,
151 Wood Street.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO
Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO
For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO
For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing Curtains and Carpets.

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Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire House, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

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For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO
Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tin Ware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO
For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO
Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO
Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

BANNER BAKING POWDER Is an article that is coming into more general favor every day. By using it according to printed directions the most satisfactory results follow.

BANNER BAKING POWDER Is unequaled for producing light, sweet, nutritious and delicious Biscuit, Rolls, Muffins, Cakes, &c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER Used in Fancy Cakes saves one-third the Eggs and Shortening, and makes them much more palatable than the old way.

BANNER BAKING POWDER In Pot Pies, Dumplings and Puddings renders them easy to take, and they go right to the spot.

BANNER BAKING POWDER Makes Buckwheat Cakes sweet and tender. Made with it they are never sour, as is often the case where yeast is used.

BANNER BAKING POWDER In all kinds of Griddle Cakes, makes them better, quicker and with less labor than in any other way.

BANNER BAKING POWDER Used in Corn Bread, Short Cake, &c., rendres them light and healthful. Try it and tell your neighbors what it does for you.

In each can of Banner Baking Powder there is a small measure, and a list of fifty valuable recipes goes with it, by following which all mistakes are avoided. It is sold by Retail Grocers and Dealers generally. If the firm whom you favor with your patronage does not keep it, ask them to order a sample lot from their Wholesale Grocer or from the Manufacturer.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Auditor Bennett Acquitted.

WHEELING, February 8.—E. A. Bennett, Auditor of this State, was to-day acquitted of the articles of impeachment preferred against him by the Legislature during the past session. The vote on the third article came within one of having the required two-thirds, it standing: guilty 15, not guilty 9.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

COTTON.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Cotton demand active. Sales 11,500 bales; better qualities unchanged; medium and lower grades easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 9½@10¼c; low middling to strict low middling 10⅞@11⅛c; middling to strict middling 12@13c; good middling to middling fair 13¾@14¼c; fair 15@16c. Net—Receipts 14,754 bales; gross 15,032 bales. Exports—Continent 1,882 bales; coastwise 1,424 bales; Great Britain 9,422 bales. Stock 392,023 bales.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Weather clear. Arrived—James Howard, St. Louis. Departed Lee, Vicksburg; Charles Morgan, Cincinnati; City of Quincy, St. Louis; Katie, Greenville.

NASHVILLE, February 8.—River falling; 13 feet on shoals. Departed—Silverthorn, Evansville.

DIED:

MOSELY—On Sunday evening, February 6, at Monongahela City, W. B. MOSELY, of Philadelphia.

Funeral at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. S. M. King, Monongahela City, Pa., WEDNESDAY, February 9, at 2 P. M.

DURAND—Tuesday, February 8, at 5 A. M., PHILLIP DURAND, in his twenty-ninth year.

Funeral THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 47 Chestnut street, Allegheny city. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CULLEN—On Tuesday, February 8, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M., ANNIE HENDERSON, wife of P. F. Cullen.

Oh, Eden is my place of rest;
I long to reach its shore,
To shake these troubles from my breast,
And weep and sigh no more.
To that fair land my spirit flies,
And angels bid me come;
Oh, steer my bark o'er Jordan's wave,
For Eden is my home.

Notice of funeral in this evening's papers.

McDOWELL—At noon Tuesday, February 8, 1876, LETITIA McDOWELL, in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Eveline Schwartz, No. 136 North avenue, Allegheny city, at 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, 10th inst.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
Castings,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized. Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY. Postoffice address, Lock Box 800 Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Ave.

Pennsylvania Lead Co.
Smelters and Refiners.
PENNA. REF'D Pig Lead,
Especially Adapted for the Manufacture of White Lead.
OFFICE, 137 FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty.

STEAMSHIPS.

AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE.
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.
Louis Moeser, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, J. J. McCormick, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny city. P. M. Cushing.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD ....Managers.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1876, the Favorite Comedian,
MR. DOMINICK MURRAY,
In Five Characterizations in the Thrilling Drama,
Escaped from Sing Sing;
OR, CRIMINAL LIFE IN NEW YORK.
WILLY REILLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

LIBRARY HALL.
THE TROUBADOURS
Will give their LAST PERFORMANCE of this season, for the Benefit of the
Home for the Friendless,
On Friday Evening, February 18, 1876,
With an ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Admission, $1 00; no extra charge for Reserved Seats.
Box Sheet open for the sale of Reserved Seats on MONDAY morning, 14th inst., at Knake & McGinn's Music Store, Sixth street, at 9 A. M.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
FRED. AIMS............Manager.
MONDAY, February 7, 1876—M'lle D'Atalie, the female Samson, the strongest Lady Athlete in the world, and her two pupils, Buonaparte and Agricole; Miss Edna Markly, the Queen of Song; Leon Wheatley, &c. The Great Triple Company. Family Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Entire New Programmes Monday and Thursday.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
Real Estate.

No. 99 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, within half square of the Parks; nearly new three-story Brick House, with all modern improvements. Lot 20x100, to 20 foot alley.

No. 293 PENN AVENUE; modern built three-story Brick, ten rooms; lot 24x100 to paved alley. Can be adapted to business purposes at small cost. Terms easy.

No. 47 BEECH STREET, ALLEGHENY, near the Parks. Finely finished Brick, ten rooms, marble mantels, bath room, closets, and everything complete; lot 20x100 to Buttercup alley.

No. 3 SNYDER STREET, Pleasant Valley, Allegheny. Nearly new Frame House, with two rooms and finished attic; large lot; street cars within short distance. Small cash payment required; balance on long time.

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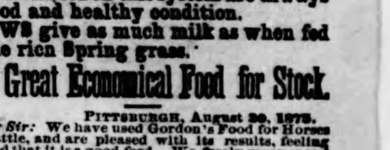

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